

The March of the Nations

By Rufus Steele

U. S. Motor Men Seek Safety
New Cars Have Many Robots
Now Drivers Must Be Improved
Elections Please Both Sides
Duke of Gloucester Is Wed
Miami Laughs Off Hurricane

THE American automobile industry is creating an army of robots in its effort automatically to keep the motoring public from destroying or maiming itself. The polished motors under their hoods at the glittering motor show in Grand Central Palace look orderly and harmless. But the consequences of the speed the motors will develop are suggested in the highway toll of 96,000 lives in the past three years. The manufacturers give out a list of the safety devices they have perfected while striving to produce the driver-proof machine. These, including shatter-proof glass, anti-glare windshields, pre-focused headlights and depressed beam, reflex tail light lenses, steel core steering columns, escape-proof rims for tires, four-wheel brakes, synchronized shifting, balanced axle assemblies, all-steel bodies—Here is a world of thinking, mechanically expressed, on the side of safe automobile.

One American-made motorcar, as showing to what lengths engineering will go to give safety assurance, contains 36 kinds of steel in its parts. The built-in bumpers, exhaust-proof floorboards, and automatic starting include the research work on which fortunes annually are spent. But with the highways becoming more and more crowded, the car makers do not get the full credit due them. Accidents mount. The drivers themselves are obviously the next points of attack in accident reduction. They must be taught that driving is an art, a fine art. It calls for an artist. An artist is a person capable of the most delicate and exact thinking. There can be no loose ideas in the thinking, no liquor—From now on, safer driving is going to be a record of improvement in the right thinking of those who drive.

England carries on the first investigation that attempts to assess closely the responsibility for its fatal motor accidents. In 1500 accidents involving 1981 vehicles 1532 persons lost their lives. The first surprise came when it was discovered that in most cases congestion and not speed was the cause of disaster. There were 190 fatalities recorded at speeds not exceeding 10 miles an hour. The rush hour between 5 and 6 p. m. was the most deadly. The police said that in the 1500 cases pedestrians were killed in 736, motorists in 370 and bicyclists in 239. But in nearly every accident one factor was constant—Somebody was backing a wrong idea.

Washington leaders of both political parties declare satisfaction with the outcome of elections held in various states on Nov. 5. Republicans read a change in public sentiment in the election of 82 members to the New York Assembly against 68 Democrats, but the Democratic command points to a popular majority of 500,000 as making the State safe. Philadelphia, Cleveland, Columbus and Detroit elect Republican Mayors, while New Haven and Hartford name Democrats. Massachusetts towns elect Republican Mayors, indicating something of a stable trend. "The New Deal has been sustained," says Democratic Chairman Farley. "A forerunner of the Republican victory next year," says pleased Republican Chairman Fletcher—Only a truly indecisive election could seem so well to satisfy everybody.

Britain holds a restrained celebration as the Duke of Gloucester, third son of King George and Queen Mary, and Lady Alice Montagu-Douglas-Scott are married at Buckingham Palace. Owing to the recent passing of the bride's father, the Duke of Buccleuch, the elaborate plans for a wedding in Westminster Abbey are canceled and the ceremony is performed by the Archbishop of Canterbury before only 125 guests. The Prince of Wales, acting as best man, becomes the only unmarried son of the royal family. Britain approves the match and regrets the necessity for canceling the huge public affair as first arranged—The democratic British dearly love the feathers and finery of a great royal occasion.

Miami, bright port city of the Florida sub-tropics, gets the nation's sympathetic attention as it turns to rehabilitation after another tussle with a hurricane. The big blow from the Caribbean swept through the lively city and across the Everglades to harass the West Coast, doing \$3,000,000 damage in Miami and Dade County. The state and federal governments are asked for financial assistance. Miami has been dealt a sharp knock by that seasonal tropical enemy which men are slow in learning how to vanquish in its incipency. But Miami gives the first winter visitors, already arrived, an exhibition of spirit by leaving instantly in preparation for the season—Miami, in sharing its June delights in January, performs a high national service.

France Urges Quota System in Sanctions

British Prefer Customs Receipts as Check on Non-Members

Wary Toward U. S.

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor
GENEVA, Nov. 6—Whether a system of quotas in exportations of League members to nonmember countries and to nonmember states shall be instituted is the grave question which the French have raised and which, incidentally, affects the United States.

If the object is to prevent Italy from obtaining prohibited products, effective measures to prevent possible furnishing of Italy from obtaining excess quantities of these products must be adopted.

France Has a Plan
Three methods are envisaged to prevent the transit of banned commodities across Switzerland, Austria, Hungary and Albania, or transshipment by sea routes from nonmembers such as Germany, the United States, Brazil, Japan, or of materials first imported by these countries.

The first, recommended by France, is that average exports of the past two years of certain products should be taken as the base and that this figure may not be materially exceeded by nonmember countries. In this way there would be practically no re-exportations.

British Idea Simpler
The second method, and the method which the British prefer, is to rely on customs control in each country. If there are abnormal augmentations appropriate measures can be taken.

A third suggestion is that if non-participating nations greatly increase their exportations to Italy the matter be referred back to the Committee of Eighteen.

The French proposal is the only one which automatically fills the breaches in the wall of sanctions. The alternatives leave the question of prevention of re-exportation to be dealt with, if, when and where it occurs. Thus, some comment is heard in the lobbies that the tables are turned and while the French are really endeavoring to apply sanctions the British are showing reluctance to implement their decisions.

Nationalistic Viewpoints
Obviously, however, the explanation is that each country thinks in terms of its national prepossessions. France thinks of Germany, which will permanently capture trade with Italy. Britain thinks of the United States with which it cannot permit complications. If the quota system is applied by League states to Germany—because Germany and Austria open a clear route for goods from Hamburg to Trieste—it must likewise be applied equally to other nonmembers.

Wary Walking
A decision which would infringe the liberty of commerce with countries outside this dispute between Italy and the League might cause grave difficulties. Therefore it is necessary to walk warily among

(Continued on Page 4, Column 7)
"Italy's Ethiopian Folly" is the subject of the leading article in The Monitor's Weekly Magazine section issued today. It is written by Dr. Constant Southworth, an authority on recent colonial ventures.

Playground Service In Crime Prevention Praised by Hoover

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
LOS ANGELES—Giving praise to the service of the municipal playgrounds in preventing crime and delinquency, a letter from J. Edgar Hoover, director of the Federal Bureau of Investigation, Department of Justice, has been placed on file with the Los Angeles city playground and recreation commission.

"I consider playgrounds and the supervised physical education given boys and girls at recreation centers as most important factors in deterring tendencies toward crime," the head of the "G-Men" wrote. "The inculcation of the principles of good sportsmanship and fair play engenders a clean competitive spirit, and the moral and physical hygiene taught boys and girls at playgrounds is of inestimable value in influencing them to view crime as the evil, unfair, and vicious thing that it is."

In Los Angeles, municipal playgrounds have been co-operating with police authorities in preventing and counteracting delinquency with notable success, particularly in the Hollenbeck Heights district, where a police program of encouraging delinquent or pre-delinquent youngsters to take up wholesome recreational activities at the playgrounds has had a noticeable effect in reducing delinquency in that area, according to a report filed with the playground and recreation commission by Superintendent George Hjelte.

On the basis of the report, the commission authorized the superintendent to co-operate with the police department in expanding the program into other districts of the city, providing WPA assistants could be obtained to carry out the details of "follow through" work with both the children and their parents.

Leads Airwomen's Campaign



Wide World
And She Knew All the Answers, Too
Amelia Earhart Putnam Is Shown Answering Questions for a Group of Curious Children. Gathered to Watch a Repair Job on Plane of a Friend of Mrs. Putnam's.

Woman's Place in Aviation

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor
WASHINGTON, Nov. 6—Amelia Earhart, pioneer aviator, is advocating a "propaganda fund" to break down the barriers against women in aviation.

She made this known in a letter to a group of women in Hawaii who raised money to provide a marker near the spot where Miss Earhart took off in the first solo flight across the Pacific. The women were asking Miss Earhart's advice as to what should be done with money that was left over.

In her reply suggesting that it be used to help women "gain her proper place in aviation," Miss Earhart declared: "With 20,000 fliers, exclusive of the military, and only about 600 positions available on the airlines in the U. S. A., there is a scramble for any opening. One girl did land a job recently as co-pilot on one of the mail lines. What happened? Well, the pilots' union refused to take her in, not because of lack of ability, but because she was a female. The result of this action was that the Department of Commerce refused to let her fly her passengers in bad weather, so the poor girl had to resign."

"Women are filtering into the nooks and crannies of aviation. But back to this. I was in a large manufacturing plant (planes) and the manager called my attention to the number of women working there. He said they do the same work as men, and often turn out a better job. 'And their pay?' I asked. 'Why, they get about half what we pay the men,' he said, 'as if there was nothing strange in that.'"

The World's Day

Its News in Focus
Wednesday, Nov. 6

President—Takes Election Outcome Calmly

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor
HYDE PARK, N. Y.—President Roosevelt appeared unperturbed by the election results and declined, as is his custom, to discuss them. It was pointed out by close friends, however, that the success of the Democrats in polling more actual votes than the Republicans in New York State was welcome, even though the arrangement of districts lost them the control of the Assembly.

Those elections with particular bearing on the New Deal's popularity, it was noted, were east of the Mississippi, whereas the critical test of Roosevelt support is expected to come to the westward. Nonpartisan strategists have widely discounted the hostility to the Administration in the East. It was said, in view of Roosevelt's loyalty in the South, they regard the West as the unpredictable and deciding area.

Meanwhile, the New York stock market surged upward. It was debated, however, just how much of the bullish sentiment was due to the election.

The returns summarized: Page 1.

Arctic Discovery—Russians Find Six Islands

LENINGRAD, U. S. S. R. (AP)—The arctic regions yielded up another secret in the form of six islands whose presence in the center of the Kara Sea had heretofore been unsuspected.

Soviet explorers returning from a prolonged investigation of a new northern sea route, said that they landed 10 men on the islands from the ice-breaker Malygin, and that they found the localities rich in natural resources. In addition to oil and mining possibilities, the tracts are reported to offer excellent hunting grounds for bear, wild geese and seals. No trace of human habitation was found.

Mexico—Repeal of Religious Laws Refused

MEXICO, D. F. (AP)—In the name of President Cardenas, the Roman Catholic Church was refused a modification of Mexican laws forbidding that church to teach religion and hold property. An open letter to this effect, signed by Secretary of the Interior Gonzalez, was addressed to all Roman Catholics and answered the recent plea of the church for repeal of the religious laws.

It is absurd, the letter said, for Mexican Roman Catholics to appeal for freedom of conscience, "when their clergy has condemned such freedom as opposed to its fundamental dogma." Parents will henceforth be allowed to teach religion to their children, but not the church. State education will continue free from any religious bias, under the Socialist form of education, which teaches no religion.

Industry—General Conference Called, Dec. 9

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor
WASHINGTON—The Administration has called on industry to show its hand—before the election. Dec. 9 was fixed as the date for a vast conference here, and invitations were dispatched by Industrial Coordinator Berry to 5000 business and labor representatives.

They may devise any sort of economic or political program, for or against President Roosevelt, without either Government presence or interference. But they are to commit themselves on some dotted line, if the Administration plan succeeds. And the President could then welcome their co-operation—strengthening his election chances—or attack their non-co-operation.

A form of compulsion to force industry to declare itself: Page 7.

Scotland—Gives Bride to Royal Family

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor
LONDON—While the mellow sunshine poured into the crimson and gold chapel at Buckingham Palace, the Duke of Gloucester and Lady Alice Montagu-Douglas-Scott were married. This soldierly third son of the King and Queen stood before the Archbishop of Canterbury in gold-faced blue tunic, scarlet breeches and black-topped boots of the Tenth Hussars. Beside him stood the bride in a simple pearl-shaded draped gown. "I, Henry William Frederick Albert," he repeated after the Archbishop, "take thee, Alice Christabel . . ."

The public, not to be denied its pageantry which had been limited

(Continued on Page 3, Column 1)

Fin Com Favors Republicans Make Big Gains In Sections Where Campaigns Centered Round the New Deal

Renovation of Old Structure to Meet Present-Day Conditions Approved

Boston Today—also sees—J. Arthur Baker, nominated by Curley for \$12,000 judgeship, accept—Tobin vote total making him logical mayoralty candidate—Curley say election result sentiment will be changed when Roosevelt program becomes operative—Postal Christmas list take in most of world, except Ethiopia—Coast Guard's eye range greatly extended by new 200-mile-an-hour plane.

Quincy Market—Plan For Repairs Is Approved

The Boston Finance Commission today advised the City Council of its approval of \$460,000 in repairs to Quincy Market. Previously the commission had objected to the appropriation on the grounds that when work was undertaken it would be found that a great deal more money would be required.

The Finance Commission qualified its recommendation, however, by suggesting that a new roof costing \$100,000 and certain marble and maple floors costing \$25,000 be omitted.

Quincy Market is the actual food merchandising extension historic Faneuil Hall, known as the "Cradle of American Liberty" because of the meetings held there prior to the issuance of the Declaration of Independence by the American colonies. It is one of the most historically famous buildings in the United States. The first sale of market produce in the building was made 100 years ago last August. It takes its name from Josiah Quincy, first Mayor of Boston. During his regime the gray granite structure, modeled after the Greek idios, was erected. In recent years, the market has shown serious signs of deterioration. The city building department has notified the Mayor of the immediate need for repairs to the foundations, while merchants have clamored for modern improvements upstairs.

The Finance Commission pointed out that the building has paid for itself many times over. It brings the city an annual income of \$80,000.

Baker—Curley Names Him for Superior Bench

Nomination of Joshua Arthur Baker, Republican member of the Executive Council from Pittsfield, to the Superior Court bench was sent by Governor Curley to the Council today. Mr. Baker announced he would accept the \$12,000 post. The nomination cannot be confirmed for a week.

Curley—Finds Nothing To Fret About in Elections

If President Roosevelt felt somewhat disconcerted today because of Republican success at the polls yesterday, he might have obtained solace from Governor Curley. The outcome of the Governor said today with his usual optimism, was not entirely unexpected and may be explained by the fact that the Roosevelt program is not in operation yet.

"When the objective is understood by the people," the Governor opined today, "there need be no occasion for fear among the Democrats in 1936."

The Governor characterized the majorities as "neither disturbing nor distressing."

In the opinion of the Governor, prosperity is already here, and as it progresses and increases during the coming year public gratitude to the President will mount until his election is effected by an outstanding majority.

He blamed the Republicans today for the "darkest years of depression the nation has known."

Ethiopia—It's Left Off Postal Instructions

Christmas Eve may fall on the tropic plateaus of Ethiopia, but it just doesn't mean a thing to the

(Continued on Page 10, Column 1)

The Bible: Beacon Light of the World

The thirty-third installment of 54 daily articles, written by Albert F. Gilmore for THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR will be found on

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G.O.P. Gets Assembly in N. Y.—Due to Gerry-mander, Farley Says

Republican Mayor Wins Philadelphia

Cleveland, Columbus, Detroit Swing Over—Reading, Penna., Socialist

By the Associated Press
Republicans gained control of the New York State Assembly and elected their candidates for mayor in many large American cities yesterday, scoring victories in Philadelphia, Cleveland and Columbus Ohio and Detroit.

In some contests the New Deal figured prominently as an issue. In others purely local issues were at stake.

In Philadelphia, S. Davis Wilson, Republican, won a decisive victory over John B. Kelly, Democrat. The Quaker City has not elected a Democratic mayor since 1881, but Wilson argued his election "presaged a united party for the election of a Republican President in 1936."

Democrat Wins in Hyde Park

President Roosevelt's home town, usually Republican, elected a Democrat to the county board of supervisors for the first time in 35 years. He is Elmer van Wagner. Mr. Roosevelt failed to carry Hyde Park in 1932. In the State Assembly Hyde Park is represented, as it has been in most Legislatures, by a Republican, Emerson D. Fite of Poughkeepsie. He was re-elected yesterday.

Rockland County, home of Postmaster General James A. Farley, Democratic National Chairman, swung into the Republican column in decisive manner.

For the first time in 25 years, a Democrat failed to gain one of the five places on the county board of supervisors.

Tom Farley, brother of the Postmaster General, was one of the losers. He was defeated by Victor Shankey, a bolting Democrat, who ran as an independent in the town of Haverstraw.

Ohio Democrats Warned

The G. O. P. in Ohio roared a warning to Democracy today that it intended to make a determined bid for party control at the 1938 state election.

Paced by Harold H. Burton of Cleveland, and Myron B. Gessman of Columbus, Republicans captured a majority of the mayoralships in Tuesday's municipal elections.

Their standard bearers raced to victory in 49 cities and 90 villages with reports from the latter far from complete. Democrats won in 24 cities and 65 villages. Nonpartisans or independents carried off the honors in four cities and 44 villages.

Burton, former city manager and acting mayor, won a decisive victory in Cleveland's mayoral fight. He defeated Ray T. Miller, former mayor, who had the support of Governor Davey. He won without the support of the incumbent Republican mayor, Harry L. Davis, who is the nominal head of the Republican Party in Cuyahoga County.

Socialists Sweep Reading

Late returns showed that Socialists were sweeping all city and school board offices in Reading, Penna. Former Mayor J. Henry Stump, again seeking that office, had a two-to-one lead over his nearest opponent.

Judge Jesse E. B. Cunningham

(Continued on Page 3, Column 1)

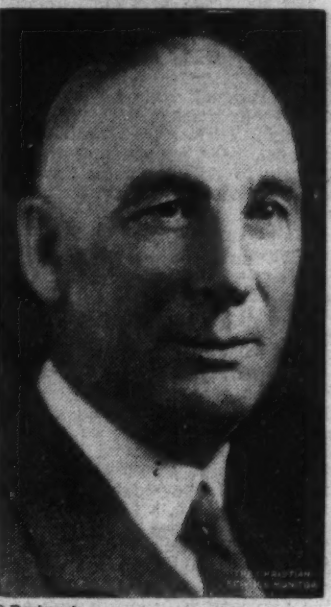
House-Raising Raises Memories

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
GUNTERSVILLE, Ala.—For the first time in more years than most people can remember, a real old-time house-raising took place on Gunter Mountain near here. The event stirred even more interest on the mountain than did house-raising of long ago, when the entire community came in to help a neighbor build his house. For the house belongs to the community and is of vital interest to more than 500 children.

The house built was a school library representing the latest addition to the mountain school maintained by the Daughters of the American Revolution. This school was recently described by Representative Joseph Starnes as having brought about a greater change for good in the community than anything in his experience.

For weeks the men of Gunter Mountain cut logs, not only the men, but the women, too, for a house-raising is a job for every one. And when it comes to peeling the bark off logs there are women on Gunter Mountain who can equate the men. After the foundation for the library was laid a day was set and families from hills and dales piled in and finished the community job.

There are men and women on the mountain who cannot even remember a house-raising. But there are others who can tell you what they were like in the old days when there weren't any sawmills on the mountain, when the cotton gins were run by horsepower and a mule and



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Marshall Studio

J. Fred Manning

(Upper) Re-elected Mayor of Lynn, Although Making Not a Single Speech

John D. Lynch

(Below) Elected Cambridge Mayor by Only 287 Votes

U. S. Maneuvers For Position At Navy Conference

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor
WASHINGTON, Nov. 6—The process of maneuvering for a favorable bargaining position in the forthcoming naval conference, to open in London on Dec. 2, is well under way here, with American diplomacy attempting to overcome the initial disadvantage due to the dependence of U. S. naval policy on the whims of Congress.

With hints of extreme demands already trickling in from the capitals of the other naval powers, it is considered a handicap that the Administration is not in the position to take the stand for something beyond what it—and everyone else—knows Congress would accept.

Consciousness of this limitation in official circles coincides with the intention to take with more than a grain of salt reports that Britain is preparing to move for an alteration in the present naval ratios which would result in rendering the existing

(Continued on Page 8, Column 3)

Year of Fence-Mending

Yet, the party has a year in which to recuperate from these defeats. Therefore, the Republicans cannot bank too much on yesterday's results. However, even members of the Democratic Party are openly convinced that they have plenty of fences to mend between now and next November.

Republicans Were Victorious in Every Election Where G. O. P. Mayoral Incumbents Were Seeking Re-election.

In Springfield, where part of the vote could be considered anti-Curley, Mayor Henry Martens, Republican, defeated Dr. James A. Redden, Democrat, by 5197 votes.

Frederick L. MacDonald was re-elected Mayor of Waltham, defeating Representative Thomas F. Flannery, Democrat, by 2242 votes.

Mayor Allen H. Bagg of Pittsfield, won his re-election fight against fellow Republican, Alfred C. Daniels. Mayor John J. Arwin of Worcester experienced no difficulty in defeating John H. Burke, by 6154 votes. Mayor Charles A. Lyons of Marlboro was also re-elected.

Fitchburg voters piled up a record plurality of 4213 votes for Mayor Robert E. Greenwood, son-in-law of Senator Marcus A. Coolidge. Mayor Greenwood's opponent was Dr. Joseph N. Carrière.

Close Result in Cambridge

Perhaps the most interesting victory during the day was that of Mayor J. Fred Manning of Lynn, who has made no campaign speeches since he was re-elected two years ago. His margin over Harlan A. McPherson, a former Mayor, totaled 9911 votes, a two-to-one victory.

In Cambridge the election results for Mayor were so close that a recount is certain. John D. Lynch defeated John W. Lyons, president of the City Council, by only 287 votes. The Lyons strength was a shock to the forces of Mayor Richard M. Russell, who threw his strength behind Mr. Lynch. Some political on-lookers, as a result, predict that Mayor Russell will have a hard fight when he seeks re-election to the United States House of Representatives.

Returns on the Boston School Committee and City Council

With other election news on page 10.

Democratic Losses in Massachusetts Put Curley 'on Spot'

Worcester Leads War on Curleyism

Elects Republican Mayor in Face of Governor's Help to Opponent

Massachusetts Republicans, victorious in every 1935 off-year contest to date, are already predicting a smashing defeat for the Curley machine in 1936, although the regular election is one year away.

Republican confidence is soaring as the result of the political overturns obtained yesterday in Worcester, Lowell, and Somerville, where Republican candidates swept into mayoral offices.

The defeat of Representative Edward J. Kelley, Democratic floor leader and a No. 1 Curley man, in the Worcester mayoral election, was the most stunning to the Curley forces. Walter J. Cookson, Republican, defeated Mr. Kelley by 2124 votes. This represents an overturn of approximately 8300 votes, inasmuch as two years ago Mayor John C. Mahoney, Democrat, was re-elected Mayor by 7200 votes.

Curley the Real Issue

Governor Curley was actually the major issue in the Worcester campaign, Mr. Cookson arguing that a vote for him would mean a vote against Curley domination of Worcester.

Numerous Curley workers participated in the campaign for Representative Kelley, and Joseph McGrath, Democratic State Committee chairman, worked intensively to unite the Democratic forces behind Mr. Kelley.

The overturn in Lowell undoubtedly can be characterized at least in part as a direct blow at the Governor, although he was not made a distinct issue. While Mr. Curley carried Lowell by 11,000 votes in 1934, yesterday the Democratic mayoral candidate, Charles R. Flood, was beaten by the Republican, Dewey G. Archambault, by approximately 2000 votes.

Somerville's Surprise Flop

Somerville, which has been Democratic for six years, yesterday voted Mayor James E. Hagan out of office. Leslie E. Knox, Republican, marched in with a 1344-vote margin. This Republican victory was somewhat of a surprise, for the Democrats openly predicted success until the last minute.

The New Deal played some part in this overturn, for John J. Murphy, United States Marshal and former Mayor, urged Mayor Hagan's re-election as a New Deal man.

Everett turned down Mayor James A. Roche, a Republican who supported Mr. Curley in the 1934 election. In his place steps Frank E. Lewis, who won by a 2082 vote.

The Republican mayoral victories, following hard on the heels of two special election triumphs over the Democrats in the Second Essex District and the Tenth Middlesex District, definitely have the Democrats on the run at the moment.

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San Diego Exposition Makes Huge Classroom for Students

SAN DIEGO, Calif.—Since the opening of the public schools the California Pacific International Exposition has been used as a huge classroom by 3500 students from 25 southern California cities.

The "tuition" is a nickel and the course requires much legwork, but many of the students believe they can glean as much knowledge in a single day at the fair as can be got from staid books in months.

The idea of making the exposition a part of the students' curriculum was conceived by William Kersey, California state superintendent of schools.

Visual Education

ods in tracing criminals are explained. Scores of the children have been fingerprinted in the demonstration fingerprint exhibit.

Soil Erosion Control

The exhibits demonstrating soil erosion control work and dairy improvements also caused much comment among the students.

The mechanically-inclined among the visitors thronged the Ford building and watched the various processes used in manufacture of the Ford car. Many "ahs" could be heard as they watched the operation of the stroboscope, a machine which makes a stream of water appear to be stationary.

"The actual vital educational opportunities offered as a supplement to textbook learning are unsurpassed in the many fields of scientific, artistic and civic relationships portrayed at the exposition," Mr. Kersey said.

The pupils' aptitude in taking advantage of the exposition as a textbook has more than justified Mr. Kersey's novel educational experiment.

Strangely, the hurdy-gurdy spirit of the Midway has failed to interest the students as much as the scientific and mechanical exhibits.

There is always a throng of the students around the Department of Justice booth where G-men meth-

Francisco-Oakland Bay Bridge and the Golden Gate Bridge in the State Building also attracted a large number of the students.

Mrs. Edna M. H. Davis, education administrator, is in charge of the visiting classes of the fair.

AN AMERICAN SHIP TO EUROPE



The illustration shows a large steamship at sea. In the foreground, a large anchor is partially submerged in the water, with the letters 'h', '2', '1', '2', '3', and '4' arranged around it. The ship is moving towards the right, leaving a wake behind it. The sky is dark, and the water is choppy.

**Strike of Longshoremen
In Gulf Ports to Continue**

LAKE CHARLES, La., Nov. 6 (P)—Hopes were blasted yesterday for an early agreement in the International Longshoremen's Association strike in the gulf ports and both the shippers and the I. L. A. settled back for a long strike.

The strike began Oct. 1, seven men have been shot and killed in strike and picketing conflict. Three of the fatalities occurred here. As the situation stood today New Orleans and other gulf ports with the exception of Lake Charles were carrying on activities with independent labor.

EVERY WED. AT NOON

To Cobb, Plymouth, Havre, Hamburg
Pres. HARDING . Nov. 13; Feb. 5; Mar. 4
WASHINGTON Nov. 20; Dec. 14; Jan. 15
Pres. ROOSEVELT Dec. 26; Jan. 22; Feb. 19
MANHATTAN . Dec. 3; Jan. 3; Jan. 29
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 Boston, 28 West St. Rm. 8128
 Winchester, 17 Church St. Win. 0228
 Lexington, 171 Mass. Ave. Lex. 9441



DYERS

Concord, 47 Main St. Concord 429
 Needham, 908 Gl. Plain Ave. N. 1738
 Ayer, 40-9 Main St. Ayer 63
 Newton Centre, 37 Union. C. N. 1027
 Winthrop, 173 Bartlett St. Oce. 0853

MAIN OFFICE, 39 Washburn Street, Watertown. Middlesex 4561-2-3-4

Waldorf Always
the Sign of
A GOOD PLACE

TO EAT
At the Sign of the Red Apple
RESTAURANTS IN 39 CITIES

RICH *yet* FRUGAL

Answering a Few Common Inquiries

About Mutual Savings Banks

What is a MUTUAL Savings Bank?
Briefly, a Mutual Savings Bank is one without stockholders.

There being no stockholders, what becomes of the profit?
All profits, after payment of expenses and taxes, are distributed to the depositors in dividends, or carried for their

protection in the surplus of the Bank.

Do deposits have to be made in person?

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The World's Day

Its News in Focus

Continued from Page 1

because of the passing of the bride's father, lined the route of Lady Alice's coach to the Palace, and lifted wave on wave of cheers up to the bridal party on the Palace balcony after the ceremony.

Peace Maneuvers—Italian Compromise?

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

PARIS—Rumor has it today that Italy has offered Britain security for its Mediterranean interests, as a prelude to a peace settlement. This report cropped out simultaneously from several sources, but cannot be verified because the plan, so it was said, will not be revealed until after the British General Elections.

The implication was that British acceptance of such an offer smacks of an imperialist bargain, whether rightly or wrongly—and would play into the hands of the British Labor Party, which has long feared such an imperialist "sell-out" of the League.

On the other hand, it was recognized that the present British Government might have forced Italy to weaken, without itself retreating from the British pro-League position. The approach of sanctions, said observers who think the British Conservatives are acting in good faith under the Covenant, may have brought Italy to relax its own imperialist demands behind the scenes.

France urges quota system in sanctions: Page 1.

In Ethiopia—Italians Ready to Drive Ahead

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NORTHERN FRONT—Italian General Headquarters announced the advance on Makale will be resumed at dawn tomorrow all along the line. Deep mud formed by yesterday's torrential rains was already dry, and road-building had been so rapid that supplies could now reach the advanced front with ease.

A group of Italian scouts reported that their flag was already flying over Makale, where the population had welcomed their advance entrance, following a skirmish in which 10 Italians and two Ethiopians were killed. Correspondents waited for confirmation, however, in view of the many times that such rumors had proved false.

Flight—Kingsford-Smith Heads for Australia

TATTOI, Greece (AP)—Sir Charles Kingsford-Smith left here for Baghdad on his second attempt within a month at a new England-Australia flight record. He had taken off from Lympne, Kent, England, eight hours earlier, trying to beat his own solo record over that course, and the record of the Melbourne Air Race winners.

"Everything is going well," the flier said, as he departed on the second leg of his journey. "The weather all around is good, but bumpy in parts."

Navies—Conference Date Deferred to Dec. 5

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON—Opening of the forthcoming Naval Conference here has been postponed from Dec. 2 to Dec. 5. The change was made for the benefit of the Japanese delegates, who would not otherwise arrive on time. Acceptances to the conference are arriving, but confidence in the outcome is not to be found on any side. The delegates will come together under the shadow of a naval race gathering momentum by the month.

Pilots—Air Licenses Held by 402 Women

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON—The Bureau of Air Commerce reports that 402 women now hold airplane pilots' licenses, a gain of 10 per cent in the last year. There was a 6 per cent increase in pilots of both sexes and an 8 per cent rise in the number of licensed airplanes.

Ontario—Premier Hepburn to Retire in 1936

TORONTO (AP)—Mitchell Hepburn announces that he will retire as Premier of Ontario after the 1936 session of the Legislature.

Free Opera—Provided by Chicago Appropriation

CHICAGO (AP)—Free opera for Chicagoans, either by radio, or at performances with no admission charge, will be provided by a \$10,000 City Council appropriation, Corporation Counsel Hodes announced. He was delegated by Mayor Kelly to work out a plan with Paul Longone, manager of the Chicago City Opera Company.

G.O.P. Makes Gains In Many Sections

(Continued from Page 1)

(R), retained his seat on the Superior Court bench.

Allegheny County, Pennsylvania, which includes Pittsburgh, apparently elected a county commission dominated by Democrats for the first time since the Civil War, but Mayor James P. Rossiter, seeking re-election in Erie, Penna., on a new deal platform, was beaten by a Republican.

Incomplete returns showed 48 cities and towns in Pennsylvania voted to open the doors of their movie houses on Sunday afternoons and evenings, while 59 voted against.

Question Long Debated

The question, long a bitterly debated issue, was fought out in 276 communities in the general election yesterday.

Aside from Philadelphia and Pittsburgh, where the vote was approximately three to one for the movies, the question appeared to split the State geographically.

Roughly, western Pennsylvania, particularly the northwestern sector, approved the Sabbath entertainment, while many of the towns and cities of the East rejected it.

Harrisburg, the capital, turned the measure down 2 to 1.

At the same time, dry forces were victorious in the fight against beer in 47 communities and liquor was barred in 33 others. Fifty-three municipalities continued retail beer sales and 21 balloted in favor of liquor and beer.

Republican mayoralty candidates

were elected in Elmira, Binghamton, Dunkirk, Schenectady, Ithaca, Norwich, Batavia, Lockport, Geneva, Canandaigua, Middletown, Newburgh, Oswego, Oneida, Lackawanna and Hornell, all in New York. Democrats, however, won victories in Little Falls and Utica, N. Y.

Socialists re-elected a mayor in Bridgeport, Conn., while Democrats were returned to power in Hartford and New Haven. Elsewhere in New England, incumbents generally were re-elected. Mayor Robert E. Greenwood, son-in-law of United States Senator Marcus A. Coolidge, Democrat, was again chosen in Fitchburg, Mass.

G. O. P. Gains in Massachusetts

Gov. James M. Curley of Massachusetts and the Democratic machine suffered several reversals, the most important of which occurred in Worcester, the second largest city in the State. There, Representative Edward J. Kelley, Democratic floor leader in the State House of Representatives, was defeated for Mayor by a Republican, Walter J. Cookson, by 2300 votes.

In Somerville, Democratic for six years, the Republican candidate, Leslie E. Knox, defeated the Democratic Mayor, James E. Hagan, by 1400 votes. Lowell, a textile city, elected a Republican Mayor to succeed the Democratic incumbent. Everett also replaced a Democratic Mayor with a Republican. In addition, five other cities re-elected Republican Mayors.

Changes in the West

Mayor Louis Marcus of Salt Lake City, Utah, was defeated for re-election by E. B. Erwin, businessman.

Henry Fairfield Osborn

NEW YORK, Nov. 6 (AP)—Henry Fairfield Osborn, honorary president of the American Museum of Natural History, who passed on at his home in Garrison, was devoted to science for more than a half century, first becoming interested as a youth of 17 making a college field trip into the Catskills.

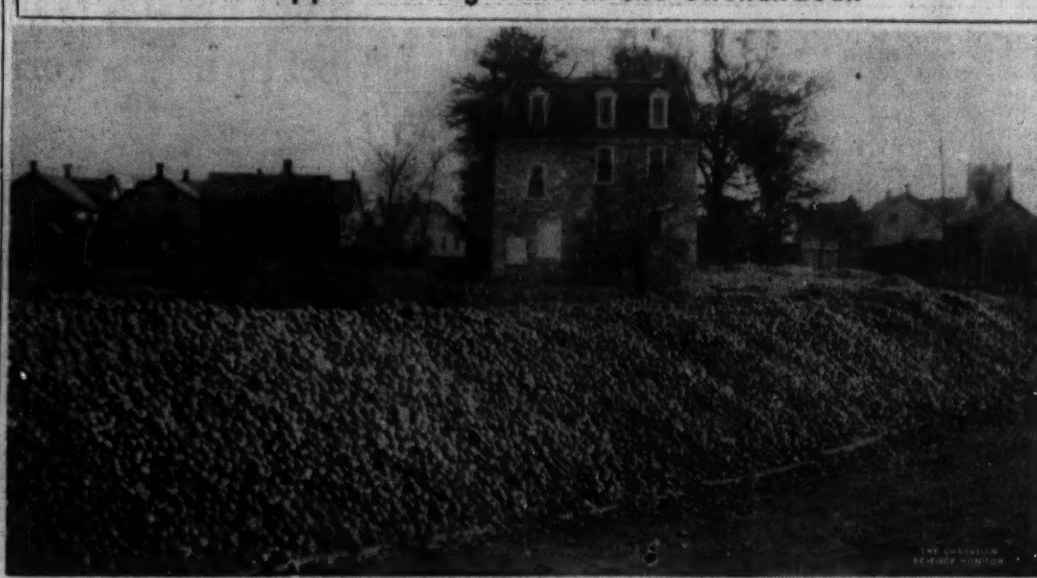
One of his chief convictions, which he supported with research and writings, was that evolution was not a musty occurrence of the geological long ago, but constant, current romance of existence.

Professor Osborn frequently was called "the successor to Darwin and Huxley." He was an evolutionist. He became a member of the faculty of Columbia University in 1891 and served there constantly for more than a quarter of a century, as research professor of zoology, and later as dean of the faculty of pure science.

Professor Osborn's trips of exploration included an expedition with Roy Chapman Andrews into the Gobi Desert in 1922-23, from which he brought back fossils that the scientific world hailed as evidence of the western tip of Alaska once connected Asia and North America.

He wrote many scientific works over a period of 35 years, among the best known of which were "Evolution and Religion in Education," "The Age of Mammals," "From the Greeks to Darwin," "Man Rises to Parnassus" and "The Earth Speaks to Bryan."

It's Apple Picking Time in the Shenandoah



A Pile of Apples Waits the Cannery's Art

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MARTINSBURG, W. Va.—Apples—canned by the millions of gallons, made into vinegar for nationwide distribution and evaporated for winter use—literally "make" this town during the three-month season, now at its height.

Known as the "Gateway City to the Shenandoah Valley," Martinsburg is the focal point at this time of year for a steady stream of apple-laden trucks. They dump their fragrant loads in piles along the street beside the factories, when storage facilities under cover give out.

California Court Upholds Validity Of Processing Tax

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LOS ANGELES—Constitutionality of the AAA hog processing tax was upheld here by United States District Judge Leon Yankwich, who refused to grant the Coast Packing Company's petition for an injunction to prevent collection of the levy.

Judge Yankwich denied that the act was in violation of the fifth and tenth amendments to the Constitution. In ruling with the Government's position, he said:

"The AAA, in so far as it provides for taxation of one group in order to assist others, is in line with established governmental policy illustrated in many tax measures, such as the protective tariff."

"The promotion of agriculture always has been recognized as a proper object of American governmental policy and dates back to 1837. The AAA is frankly an attempt to aid, through bounties and subsidies, depressed industries which did not share even in post-war prosperity."

"The act, as amended Aug. 24, 1935, has provided for a complete scheme of recovery of taxes should the law be declared unconstitutional or its enforcement illegal. This remedy is adequate."

"The provision in the amendment of Aug. 24, 1935, to the effect that no suits for injunction or actions for declaratory judgment shall be

instituted, has been an established principle in tax matters for many years, the validity of which has been recognized by the Supreme Court."

The Coast Packing Company is one of more than 370 concerns paying the processing tax within the jurisdiction of the Federal Court for the Southern District of California. Of the total, 15 had suits for injunctions filed prior to the recent AAA amendment, after which the court ruled to dissolve the requests.

Referring to the decision of Judge Yankwich, Clyde Thomas, assistant United States attorney, declared:

"It is apparently contrary to the recent four case in Oregon, where an injunction was granted. All these cases, many of which are yet to be tried, are similar in that they revolve upon the same point of law."

Accord Believed Near On Citrus Advertising

LAKELAND, Fla., Nov. 6 (AP)—Promise of an amicable settlement of the problem of advertising processed citrus fruits yesterday caused the Florida citrus commission to go ahead with its campaign plans. Copy was approved for insertion in newspapers in Washington, Chicago, Baltimore, Boston, Detroit, New York, Cleveland, Philadelphia and New Orleans, Nov. 14 or 15.

After conferring with a committee representing grapefruit canners yesterday, the commission adjourned without reaching a decision on the amount to be spent. The canners want all the tax collected from them used to advertise canned fruits. Both sides agreed, however, to meet again at the end of two weeks to iron out differences.

General Motors Sells T. W. A. Line Holdings To New York Bankers

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Nov. 6—Negotiations have been completed for the purchase of General Motors Corporation's 13 per cent interest in Transcontinental and Western Air Inc., by Lehman Brothers, investment bankers, and the Atlas Corporation, investment trust, it was announced here yesterday. Actual transfer of the stock is expected today. The purchase price was not made public.

General Motors was one of 23,000 stockholders of Transcontinental and Western Air, having \$1,301 shares out of a total of 623,155 outstanding, the General Motors holding being the largest single block held by any one interest, and is believed to carry working control of the air line. Among the other important stockholders is the Pennsylvania Railroad owning 25,000 shares.

Transcontinental and Western Air operates 3400 miles of airways between New York and Los Angeles. At the end of last year its assets were given at \$5,000,000.

Announcement of the deal was made by John D. Hertz, a member of the Lehman Brothers banking house. Mr. Hertz has been active in the motor truck transportation field, but this is his first venture in air transportation.

Low-Priced Types of Car Run 100,000 Miles Without Repair

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 6—As each successive row of 9s on the speedometer turns over to mark a new 1000 miles of travel, there's no cause for foreboding. Even the lowest priced cars are good for at least 100 such turns now—as test which ended at Philadelphia City Hall on Oct. 30 has proved.

Car owners breathed sighs of relief as they saw six well-shined and youthful looking cars roll up to break a tape stretched across the road to mark the end of 100,000 miles of continuous driving for each of them. Mayor Moore gave them an official welcome. Already Governor Hoffman of New Jersey, where the test has been going on, had awarded medals for safe driving to the men who have been operating them day and night, seven days a week, at an average of 40 miles an hour.

The six cars—two Fords, two Plymouths and two Chevrolets—have stopped only for greasing and change of oil at the regularly prescribed intervals, besides fillings of gas. Beyond that, they have undergone no repairs or adjustments. Valves have not been ground and carbon has not been removed. Tires, of course, have been changed.

The cars have been running back and forth for weeks on the highway running from Toms River, through Lakehurst to Medford Lakes—a long stretch with very few crossroads. It is smooth concrete practically all the way.

The test was conducted by the Atlantic Refining Company, of this city, whose products were used, and to whose laboratories the cars went immediately after the ceremony at City Hall, for tests which may result in further maintenance economies.

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167 EAST 125TH STREET

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671 BROADWAY

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1558 PITKIN AVENUE

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1772 PITKIN AVENUE

Corner Watkins St.

55-45 MYRTLE AVENUE

Cor. Fulton Ave.

(Ridgewood, Queens)

350 FULTON STREET

Corner Pearl Street

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JERSEY CITY, N. J.

320 CENTRAL AVENUE

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We carry Wright Arch Preservers in 33 styles and 98 sizes.

Political New Deal in Greece With End of Army Dictatorship Held Desire of Restored King

ATHENS, Nov. 6.—Following the overwhelming confirmation of the monarchy by Sunday's national plebiscite, the Greek people are today asking themselves whether they are now going to have the political New Deal which 12 years of the Republic failed to give them.

Return of two exiled Republicans to Athens is taken to indicate the dawn of a new day for Greece. Former Premier Alexander Papanastasiou and Dr. George Papanastasiou, ex-Minister of Communications and leader of the United Democratic Party, were invited to return from their exile on the island of Mykonos, with the understanding that they will take part in the welcome to King George.

Which Will It Be?
Is Greece to have a real constitutional monarchy under George, it is asked, or merely a brand of monarchical dictatorship at the beck and call of a ruling party backed by the army?

In other words, is the army to be allowed to mind its own business and keep out of politics, so that the crown may really be the "supreme arbiter and regulator" of all the Hellenes—that is to say, completely independent of any party or army? This, it is understood, is George's chief desideratum in relation to his return to the throne. It is no secret that some of his extreme supporters have been pressing him to take the next plane to Greece and force the Government's hands.

Although Gen. George Condylis, coup of abolishing the republic and proclaiming the monarchy robbed the plebiscite of its chief purpose it is understood the King believes that Sunday's 96 per cent vote for the monarchy expresses the cry of most Greeks to have done once and for all with army politics. After 12 years of endless dissensions, bickerings, coups and killings under the republic, a majority of the Greeks today declare that their greatest need is unity and collaboration.

Big Task Ahead
Indeed, many consider that the huge poll for George was not the result of manipulation but of a desperate need for tranquility to enable the Government to get on with its task of building up the whole nation.

While fully aware of the difficulties awaiting him, it is understood that George is counting on the people's support in his determination to turn over a new leaf for his country.

Scarcely a month ago, in a dramatic manner, Greece threw away her 10-year-old republican garment for the royal purple mantle. It was on Oct. 10 that General Condylis, the new Prime Minister and Regent, supported by the heads of the Army, Navy and Air Force, informed Panayiotis Tsaldaris, the then Premier, that the Royalists had decided forthwith to abolish the 10-year-old Republic and recall King George II to the throne. Mr. Tsaldaris resigned, and on the same day

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the Third National Assembly of All the Hellenes—shown, however, of the Republican parties which had boycotted the July elections—ushered in the Monarchy by acclamation.

On the following day, the Greek Minister in London called on King George at his London hotel and informed him that the Greek throne was at his disposal. For 10 years the King has been Britain's honored guest, living the simple life of the average English gentleman, holding utterly aloof, as even his most fervent Republican opponents have admitted, from any sort of intrigues with Greek politicians. It is generally understood that he agreed to return to Greece after the plebiscite provided the majority of the Hellenes really wanted his return.

"Red" and "Blue" Make Purple
Throughout Greece, Sunday, red and blue voting forms were dropped into polling booths, red for a continuation—at least on paper—of the Republic and blue for the Monarchy. Yet many Greeks must have asked themselves why they were voting at all since the Third National Assembly—depleted, it is true, of the Republican voice—has already "constitutionally" proclaimed the Monarchy as a "fait accompli."

What happened in that Assembly has been dramatically retold to The Christian Science Monitor by Alexander Papanastasiou, ex-Premier and Opposition leader. Mr. Tsaldaris, the deposed Premier, according to Mr. Papanastasiou, protested violently against the royalist revolutionary group's proposal to restore the monarchy before the popular referendum for or against restoration could be held. He then left the Chamber with some 200 of his 300 followers. General Condylis's program, Mr. Papanastasiou added, was therefore only adopted by the remaining 100 deputies.

Archbishop Persuaded
Before leaving the Assembly, Mr. Papanastasiou said, Mr. Tsaldaris asked the Archbishop of Athens to refuse to take the oath of the new ministers on the ground that the new Government did not represent the nation but only a small group of the army officers. Thereupon, the head of the Greek Church is said to have gone up to leave the throne to the King. He then left the Chamber with some 200 of his 300 followers. General Condylis's program, Mr. Papanastasiou added, was therefore only adopted by the remaining 100 deputies.

Are Half Hostile?
The regime question was described by another ex-Premier, Andrew Michalakopoulos, as of secondary importance for Greece. The main issue, he felt, should be sought in the spirit of the politicians. "Was it true or not," he asked, that the Republican Front represents more than half the Greek people or that in coming back George II will have against him the hostility of half his people? Unless this hostility is removed, Mr. Michalakopoulos declared, "constitutionalism" and its complete failure to lead the country and solve its difficult problems courageously and energetically. Two additional factors demanding the unity of the nation, Royalists declare, are the menacing growth of Communism which they say has formed an unholy alliance with the Republicans, and the delicate international situation arising from the League's application of sanctions against Italy.

In General Condylis's opinion, the republic has utterly failed in its mission. No one could be more pained by this admission than himself, the General adds, because he was one of the leading protagonists in abolishing the former Monarchy 10 years ago and establishing the Republican regime. Dictatorship does not suit Greece, and as there is no other regime capable of helping her, "we have to resort to the crowned democracy," the General concludes, "and if this did not exist we had to set it up."

A Warning From the Past
In a speech before the National Assembly on June 9 cited by l'Europe Nouvelle, published in Paris, the General declared the Republic "had failed because you installed it by force, as the deed of a single party, and because Venizelism got hold of it afterward and exploited it as its own property. Let us beware lest we repeat the same error in regard to the restoration."

The King is thought to have shown great wisdom in refusing to fall in with urgent calls of the extreme Royalists who wanted to see their sovereign back on the throne before the referendum. Such moderation, it is felt, will add to the strength of his followers.

Preparations are under way to make a brilliant reception to the King and the other members of the Royal family whose right to Hellenic citizenship has been reinstated. Meanwhile, the Government has drawn up a vast and attractive program of radical reforms which have for years been the ideal of General Condylis, but which many feel is so ambitious that it will never be carried out. Decentralization and self-government are the main points in the program, which is now ready and will be set in motion as soon as the King arrives and asks the General to form Greece's first new Royalist Government since the Republic was set up in 1924.

A Couple in the News



Duke of Gloucester
Son of King George Marries Son of Historic House of Scotland

London, Nov. 6
By his marriage today the Duke of Gloucester, King George's third son, introduces a gracious new figure into Britain's royal family. Lady Alice Scott becomes Duchess of Gloucester and the King and Queen gain a new helper in their public duties.

It was King Edward VII who was reported to have said on one occasion that his son George, when he would be in a better position than he himself had been because he would have four sons to help him with his work. Now three sons have added three duchesses; and one little prince and two young princesses are also growing up to take their part.

The public life of Royalty is indeed an important cog in the machine which is the British Empire. More and more the King's children form the link between sovereign and people.

Only the other day at the opening of the British Motor Show, Mr. Peter Bennett, president of the Society of Motor Manufacturers and Traders, stressed the change that has occurred in the relationship of the throne and industry. He said, in effect, that whereas industry used to be regarded as a "necessary evil," today the Prince of Wales is proud to be regarded as Britain's Prince of Industry.

Kept Busy in Army
The Duke of Gloucester has ably fulfilled his share of public work, though his duties as army officer have made him less available than his brothers.

Like the King's other sons, Prince Henry, as he was before being created Duke of Gloucester, Earl of Ulster, and Baron Culloden, in 1928, was accorded no special privileges in his upbringing. He was known as Henry Windsor. At Eton he served a term of "fagging" like other boys. During his army preparation at Sandhurst he came under the disciplinary whistle of one of the London correspondents of the Monitor. It happened during a game of football when the referee, who has since exchanged whistle for pen, stopped the game to award a penalty against Prince Henry for an infringement of the rules. This same authority tells

another story about the same period in the Prince's life.

Young Henry, it appears, went off on a half-holiday to the home of a friend where they set to tinkering with an old Ford car. The friend suggested some water for washing down "Lizzie." The present Duke went off to the gardener's cottage where he asked the gardener's wife for some.

"There's the pump—and there's the bucket—fill it yourself," she said. Henry obediently did so. Later she was amazed to hear to whom she had been speaking.

The Duke has visited a dozen or more countries. His most recent and important tour was in Australasia a year ago for the Victoria centenary celebrations. On that visit he traveled 44,000 miles and was acclaimed on his return home with the simple but powerful words of praise, "You have done a good job well." Another of his tours was in East Africa with his brother, the Prince of Wales, in 1928.

Bride of Historic House
East Anglia has special affection for the Duke of Gloucester. He is High Steward of King's Lynn and is associated with the "Lads' Club" in Norwich. He feels at ease in the midst of a largely agricultural area for his love of horses and out-door life is among his chief characteristics. He is voted easy company and a good friend.

His bride is the daughter of the late Duke of Buccleuch, of a historic house of Scotland. She is typical of the outdoor type. She shares the Duke of Gloucester's love of horses and also his interest in Africa, where, in Kenya, she has spent much of her time in recent years. Another of her accomplishments is painting. She recently held an exhibition in London.

The new Duchess of Gloucester is called by her friends a brilliant conversationalist. Doubtless she will do her share of public speaking. But it is expected that like her husband she will prefer to lead as simple a life as possible.

Nevertheless the British Royal Family has a code of honor in regard to public duties. And its new members soon fall in with this esprit de famille.

'Lay' Committee For Checking War Set Up in New York

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor
NEW YORK, Nov. 6.—A public action committee of "lay" workers to further the cause of world peace has been formed here with headquarters in the RCA Building. The committee has a membership of 7000, with representatives in every State, and seeks to provide machinery by which each member can register his peace opinion in Washington, D. C., "when and where it will count the most," it was announced.

At the head of the committee is Mrs. Seth Milliken, advocate of peace and a leader in welfare work. She and 14 other women founded the committee last April. Mrs. Milliken assuming financial obligations for carrying on the organization, which requires no sort of membership dues.

"We are just 15 ordinary 'lay' citizens who are convinced that the great masses of people here and elsewhere do not want war," said Mrs. Milliken. "But in spite of the fact that no modern war can be fought without the support of the majority, the individual citizen does nothing to prevent war."

Messages Forwarded
"We have no platform whatsoever. I have always been interested in the 'better life,' but of what use is the 'better life' if we are plunged into war?"

Mrs. Milliken explained that the committee had already on three occasions registered its opinion on legislation affecting peace through letters and messages to President Roosevelt, Cordell Hull, United States Secretary of State, and members of Congress. More than 3000 messages went forward congratulating the President on his neutrality proclamation in connection with the Italian-Ethiopian situation and urging him to adhere to it.

Simplify Issues, Then Act
Mrs. Milliken further said: "The layman is less concerned with intricate technicalities of international relations than with the simple fact that he does not want war. The layman is determined not to be herded into another catastrophe. We believe that the peace movement will become effective only when the issues are simplified down to those which the lay person can understand and therefore will act on."

Regional chairmen are being organized all over the country. The central committee, of which Mrs. Milliken is chairman, has Mrs. George A. Plimpton, as vice-chairman; Mrs. Clyde Scott Stillwell, second vice-chairman; Mrs. Francis Carter Wood, secretary; Miss Doris Fielding Reid, treasurer; Miss Margaret Brown, executive secretary. Others active in the original group are Mrs. George Buttrick, Mrs. Richard M. Boardman, Mrs. Raymond Haynes, Mrs. Morrill Goddard, Mrs. Charles Rollinson, Miss Mary Wilcox, Mrs. William C. White, Mrs. Harold A. Hatch and Mrs. Parker McClester.

Quota System Urged For League Sanctions

(Continued from Page 1)
the pitfalls of procedure, wherein one apparently simple step leads logically to another which is not so simple.

Particularly is it held desirable to do nothing which could render the attitude of the United States toward the League less sympathetic. It is pointed out that there is no need for unanimity in the measures taken by the various League countries toward different nonparticipating countries and that the best solution will be to allow a certain latitude.

300 Carloads of Coal Being Rushed to Italy From Czechoslovakia
PRAGUE, Czechoslovakia, Nov. 6 (AP)—Three hundred carloads of Czech coal will be sent to Italy in sample shipments within the next few days, it was made known yesterday.

Railroad officials, producers and Italian agents meantime conferred on Czech freight rate reductions on coal and the Italians' methods for payment. The newspaper Bohemia said a 40 per cent reduction had been granted.

It was said unofficially, however, these shipments will cease Nov. 18, when the League of Nations sanctions against Italy become operative. The Italians want deferred payments, it was said unofficially, and Czechs insist the "shipments have no political significance because the reductions were planned in order to compete with German shipments."

B. & O. West Track Clear
FREDERICK, Md., Nov. 6 (AP)—The Baltimore & Ohio Railroad's main line to the West was open to traffic again yesterday after the wreckage of 15 derailed cars were removed from the right-of-way at near-by Frederick Junction. The eastbound side of the double track still was closed, however.

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Europa	New York, Nov. 9, 11:40 a.m.	Nov. 9, 1:00 p.m.	Nov. 9, 4:00 p.m.

To Australia and New Zealand

Steamship	Sailing	Boston	New York
Monterey	San Francisco, Nov. 12	Nov. 7, 4:00 p.m.	Nov. 7, 7:30 p.m.
Maunabo	San Francisco, Nov. 14	Nov. 9, 4:00 p.m.	Nov. 9, 7:30 p.m.
Maunabo	San Francisco, Nov. 20	Nov. 15, 4:00 p.m.	Nov. 15, 7:30 p.m.

To China and Japan

Steamship	Sailing	Boston	New York
Empress of Russia	Victoria, Nov. 16	Nov. 11, 4:00 p.m.	Nov. 11, 7:30 p.m.

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MARIEL. An unusual tongue pump with a party bow. Brown or black kid. \$9

Flaps Birdlike Wings of Man-Power Plane

French inventor succeeds in getting off the ground and hopes for higher altitudes. Down the ages men have tried to solve own flying.

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor
PARIS—The efforts of a French inventor to flap his 36-foot span flying tricycle into the air are attracting some attention in France.

So far these efforts have not met with any considerable measure of success. M. Dubois, the inventor, is still experimenting and has not yet left the ground for any length of time.

But this new attempt to fly with wings is indicative of a growing attitude in Europe with regard to flight.

Now that huge speeds are possible in expensive air liners, inventors are turning their attention to man-powered planes, to see if, with the aid of modern research, men can fly with wings or at least by their own power.

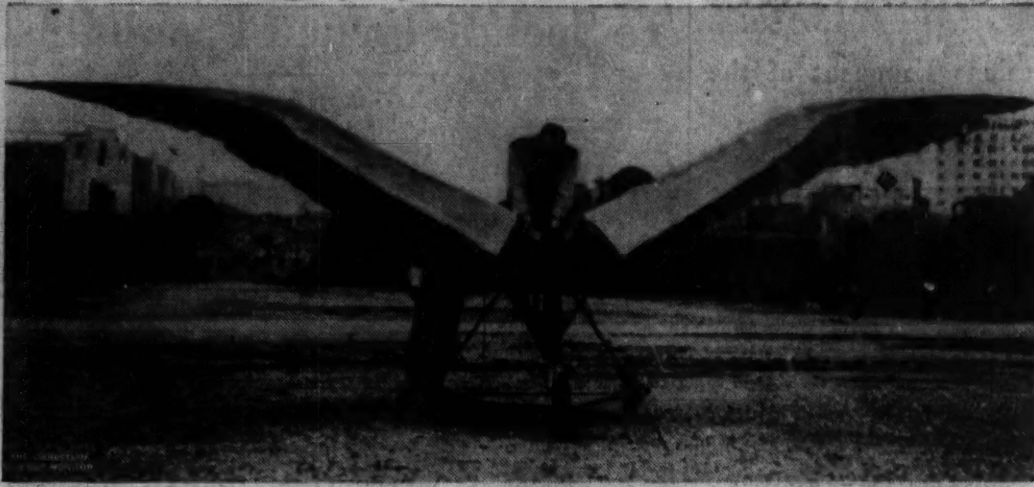
Nearing Prize Mark
In Germany the Frankfurt Polytechnic Society has offered a prize of 5000 marks to the first aviator to keep a man-power plane of any sort in the air for a flight of 550 yards.

German aviators are nearing this mark already. Early in September a flight using only his own power was made at Frankfurt by Herr Dünnebühl. This inventor, in a machine driven by an airscrew which takes its power from pedals, flew distances of 213 and 257 yards at a height of three feet from the ground. The same aviator then flew for 250 yards at a height of 15 feet.

This man-bird's difficulty at present lies in the fact that as soon as he makes a turn the machine drops. He is catapulted off the ground by an arrangement of rubber bands which he works himself. To qualify for the prize he has to fly, without touching the ground, round two points 500 meters apart.

An Ambitious Program
Other unauthenticated flights have been claimed for many hundreds of years. John Wilkins, noted British natural scientist, discussed in 1640 the ambitious program of flying to the moon.

In his writings he declares it to be told that a certain English monk named Elmerus, about the Confes-



© Keystone
French Contender for Aviation Honors Develops Flying Tricycle
Among M. Dubois's Rivals is a German Inventor Who Has Flown 550 Yards at a Height of 15 Feet in a Craft Driven by an Airscrew. Its Power Comes From the Pedaling of the Pilot.

sor's time, flew from a town in Spain for a distance of more than a furlong.

Wilkins also relates tales of flights with wings from St. Marks, Venice and at Nuremberg.
At the same time there was a story of an Italian, Giovanni Battista Dante, of Perugia, who had, it was said, flown several times across Lake Trasimene.

Soon Came to Earth
At the beginning of the sixteenth century an Italian alchemist informed James IV of Scotland, in whose domain he was staying, that he would undertake to fly from Stirling Castle to France.

The intrepid gentleman was no vain boaster. He attempted the feat but soon came to earth. He attributed his failure to the fact that he had stupidly used some chicken's feathers in his wings, which were "attracted" by the earth, and that if he could have used the feathers of golden eagles his success would have been assured, as eagle's feathers had an affinity with the air. Leonardo da Vinci invented several wings to be fitted to arms and legs to make flight possible. He wrote treatises on the subject, but never, so far as is known, actually set off in any of his wings.

Opera Return Booked For Philadelphia

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 6—The Metropolitan Opera Company two years ago abandoned giving regular performances here, on the ground of lack of financial support. As the result of a meeting between the manager and a number of opera patrons, its return is proposed for five or six engagements. The series is expected to open with "Tosca" on Dec. 17, other operas to be given at monthly intervals. A financial guarantee is understood to have been offered. Herbert J. Tilly has been named chairman of the sponsors' committee.

In the absence of the Metropolitan last year, the Philadelphia Orchestra Association stepped into the breach with 10 opera productions, given in conjunction with the regular orchestra concert series, though at a reported loss. Representatives of the orchestra association express themselves as sympathetic with the return of the Metropolitan to the Academy of Music this winter.

The Philadelphia Grand Opera Company, which at one time gave 20 performances a year, is also understood to be leaving the field clear for the Metropolitan.

U. S. Maneuvers For Position At Navy Conference

(Continued from Page 1)

ing Anglo-American parity ratio obsolete. The same attitude is apparent towards intimations from Tokyo that Japan is immovable in its determination to secure absolute parity with both Great Britain and the United States.

Such suggestions are viewed primarily as trading points on the basis of which can be added to the existing structure of United States naval policy, to serve such purposes here, with the possible exception of talks about new battleships.

Vessel of 35,000 Tons
Some little work has already been done in this direction, and the navy is known to have asked the President to approve inclusion in the next budget of an optional appropriation for a new 35,000 ton battleship. If this is done, the American delegates at London would at least be in a position to trade off such a ship for substantial considerations.

Considering the strength of the navy's argument for such a ship, it might prove useful. The fact is that the United States has no battleships which are considered of "post-Jutland"—that is to say, most modern design—ships. With Italy already building two strictly up to date ships of this size, and France tentatively preparing to build two, the navy has a good case for asking Congress to permit it to build at least one such ship to test the merit of existing plans which, through lack of actual building, are theoretical.

Super Ship to Submersible
Beyond this one point, however, the American delegation will go to London with very little of concrete value to bargain with. There have been some vague reports of plans for a super battleship of something like 75,000 tons; and rumors were recently current in Paris that the United States was preparing to build a small-size battleship which could submerge. But such stories are patently too extreme to be worth anything in the bargaining of an international naval conference, attended by fully informed experts.

Avoiding Armament Race
Even if naval circles here had any disposition to remedy this lack by planting such "scare" stories, they would be prevented both by the Administration's eagerness to avoid any responsibility for a new naval race, and by the fact that American public opinion would quite probably react against the navy through Congress. In view of this situation, even the "big navy" advocates are carefully restricting their dreams of the future to a treaty-strength navy, based on a systematic replacement program. Naval opinion concerns itself primarily with obtaining from Congress adoption of a policy which will provide for just such a constant-strength navy.

Standard Modern Fleet
That is, the naval high command is actually evidencing more interest today, even on the verge of a naval conference, in obtaining a standardized, up-to-date navy than it is in maintaining a strict tonnage ratio with other navies of the world.

In support of such a position, they assert that a stabilized United States Navy would actually be a factor for world peace, since America's naval strength would be a known and relatively constant factor, and would never provide the excuse for foreign building which the fluctuating policy of the past decade has.

NYA Puts Students to Work
Special to The Christian Science Monitor
WILLIAMSBURG, Va.—William and Mary College has received an allotment of \$18,360 for the National Youth Administration to provide work for 138 students who are employed about the college for various duties such as guide service in the Christopher Wren Building and



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assistants in the Library. Others are rendering service on the campus. In Matoka Park and in the dining hall. The average monthly wage for NYA men and women is \$15 a month.

Claims for Repeal Declared Unfulfilled

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 6—Although the liquor traffic has increased considerably since repeal, the argument that it would bring about a return of prosperity has not proved true, said Dr. Homer W. Tope, state superintendent of the Anti-Saloon League, in an address in the Second Baptist Church here, Nov. 3.

"For every dollar it paid into the United States treasury," he asserted, the liquor traffic has taxed legitimate business \$6."

Quoting Bureau of Internal Revenue figures, Dr. Tope declared that the use of imported distilled spirits had risen from 373,000 proof gallons in May 1934, to 565,000 proof gallons in the same month this year. Domestic distilled spirits used during the same months rose from 3,556,000 to 6,929,000 proof gallons, he said, and beer consumption increased from 3,893,000 barrels to 4,043,000 barrels.

British Election Tests Policies Of Five Major Political Groups

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor
LONDON—Five major political groups are concerned in the general election, now under way in Great Britain.

These groups are the Conservatives, National Labor and Liberal Nationals which support Mr. Baldwin's Government, and the Labor and National Liberal parties which are against him.

The Conservatives comprise the main strength of the Government's following. They are a powerful and well-organized individualistic group of protectionists comprising a right-wing representing property rights of every kind and a left one which stands for evolutionary progress and reform on cautious lines.

More Than Two Thirds
The Conservatives after the last election occupied 448 House of Commons seats out of a total of 615. They thus constituted more than two thirds of the entire legislative body. The Liberal Nationals and National Labor are much smaller groups. Their numbers when the dissolution took place were 37 and 13 respectively.

The Liberal Nationals are individualistic free traders. National Labor are mostly intellectuals with socialist leanings who have accepted the Government's protectionist policy as a temporary expedient.

The Opposition groups comprise the Labor Party, and the Liberals, also such smaller groups as those of the Co-operative Party, (a trading organization) and the Independent Labor Party (extreme Socialists) which usually vote with Labor.

Many Labor Candidates
The Labor Party occupied only 63 seats in the last Parliament, but its position in the electorate is such that the hopes it has long entertained of ousting the Government have always been taken seriously. Labor, in the present election, is represented by candidates in all but a very small minority of the constituencies.

The Liberals are less numerous, though the 31 House of Commons seats they held in the last Parliament did far less than justice to their influence in the country as a whole. Their candidates in the present election have been too few to enable them to hope, even under the most favorable circumstances, to

Health Insurance In Alberta Waits On Social Credit

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
EDMONTON, Alta.—The whole matter of bringing the state Health Insurance Act into effect will be delayed until Social Credit is made operative in this Province, according to a recent statement of Premier William Abernethy. This compulsory form of health insurance, to be financed by a direct tax on every part of the community, became a law of the Province at the last session of the Legislature.

The new Social Credit Government believes that when the payment of Social Credit dividends commences, this will mean health benefits for the people. For this reason the insurance measure will be held in abeyance for approximately 18 months when the Government expects to have its Social Credit program in operation.

Premier Abernethy stated that the Health Insurance Act and a practical scheme of Social Credit would advance in unison when they are put into operation in Alberta.

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In a room heated by substitute fuels place one thermometer on the floor and one at eye level. While the burner is "on" both will register the same. But when it is shut off the one on the floor will drop much faster. The "on-and-off" operation of oil and gas burners causes this. Cold air piles up on the floor, and while the temperature at eye level may be 70°, it is much lower near the floor. With anthracite there is always a bed of live coals to supply enough heat to prevent this.

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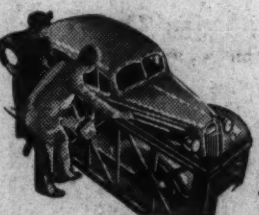


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AND UP. List price of New Standard Coupe at Flint, Michigan. With bumpers, spare tire and tire lock, the list price is \$250 additional. *Knee-Action on Master Models only, \$20 additional. Prices quoted in this advertisement are list at Flint, Michigan, and subject to change without notice.

NEW CHEVROLET FOR 1936

Greater Beauty in Design Is Forecast for Airplanes

AKRON, Ohio.—Conservation was the keynote of the Aviation Education week program here recently—and of the series of colorful meetings which celebrated it.

Capt. Carl F. Greene of the Army Air Corps at Dayton, speaking at one of the civic meetings, stated that it is very hard to predict what the future of aviation in this country will be. "We mustn't be too optimistic about this great science," he said. "No scientific improvements have ever been made in a hurry or overnight. Personally I believe that the greatest step forward will not be in speed of planes or added horsepower, but in beauty and streamlining of design."

Forces at Work

He added that he could state, however, that one thing we can be sure of is that there are some very definite underlying forces at work in aviation in this country and that by the operation of these forces we can tell where we are going.

A few days later at another civic meeting, C. Bedell Monroe, president of the Pennsylvania Air Lines, told 300 members of Akron's Shrine Club, that the day of streamlining in aviation has long since passed.

"The future will decide what aviation is to mean to each one of you businessmen, but it is at least certain that every modern country must use fast transportation," said Mr. Monroe. He said the greatest step forward that has come out of the cancellation of mail contracts has been the killing of overenthusiastic optimism in regard to aviation.

Supplement Other Forms

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Paul's Epistles Voiced Encouragement

Persecutor of the Christians Was Converted Into Zealous Exponent of the Teachings of Jesus—Journeyed Over the Roman World in Movement to Build Up Churches of the New Religion

The Bible: Beacon Light of the World

Thirty-Third of 84 Articles
By Albert F. Gilmore, Litt. D.
Written for The Christian Science Monitor

ABOUT the middle of the first century, a converted Jew, small of stature but great of purpose, by trade a tent maker, sat in a room in Tarsus, waiting for a friend in Thessalonica. His message was one of cheer and encouragement to the little band of people whom he had converted to his conclusions regarding the life, mission, and disappearance of one whom he called Jesus, the Son of God and Saviour of mankind, sent of God to redeem the human race.

The writer of the letter was Paul. The doctrine he had promulgated was his interpretation of the life and teachings of Christ Jesus, the Messiah. The writer of the Epistle had little thought that his message was the first step in the authorship of a book which was destined to influence the lives of hundreds of millions of people; that it would be preserved for countless centuries, a precious message for the enlightenment and inspiration of Christians throughout all time.

This message contained hortatory prayers sprung from the heart of the Great Apostle, written with the intense purpose to aid his friends in holding fast to their newly-accepted views of God and man, imparted by him while sojourning in their midst. To those believers with diverse needs, he sent his message of comfort and encouragement, with wise advice for each according to what he discerned the need to be.

Doubting Questions Asked

We can easily imagine with what eagerness the letter was read, re-read and studied by the faithful band. But all was not well with them. Doubt had entered; adverse doctrines had made their sinister way among them, with the result that some had fallen away, had become lax and indifferent.

"Who is this fellow anyway who practices such strange doctrines?" they may have queried. "Whence came he, and what prodigies does he offer of the truth of his pronouncements?" The story of these doubts and apostasies reached the ears of Paul, still in Corinth.

Another letter went forth. The day of the Lord had not yet come. The forces of evil had not yet become an embolism to be destroyed by the Messiah. There was no excuse for idleness. The people should go back to their occupations, for only those who earned their bread were entitled to eat.

In these long letters to the Thessalonians, written out of the desire of the Apostle to cherish and protect the seeds he had planted in the hearts of his friends in a city of the North, we find the beginnings of the New Testament—that is, of Christian literature. Of such moment are they that we must pause to inquire as to the type of man who inaugurated so great an enterprise.

Practically all we know of Paul is contained in the Acts of the Apostles and in the letters he wrote to various groups of believers whom he had converted to his mission on his journeys to various parts of the Roman world.

From these sources we learn that Saul, as he was christened, was a native of Tarsus, a city of Cilicia, a maritime province in the southeast

acquired himself with no little credit. She had excellent training and has been willing to accept a more mature judgment in the matter of phrasing and nuance yet even the clearest teaching cannot instill a talent for playing in a musical manner, and Miss Stein, while not wholly satisfied in comfortable familiarity with the profounder thoughts of the composers she essays, has none the less progressed far toward acquiring a sound interpretative sense.

Her technique is excellent; scales and arpeggios are clearly tutored; digital strength is evenly divided and apparently secure. Upon occasion Miss Stein can build a strong crescendo with no seeming effort, and although for the most part, at present, she relies rather heavily upon sudden dynamic contrasts in the matter of contrast, she does not unduly assault the keyboard. There is every indication that Miss Stein is a young person from whom we should hear more, since she seems to have a will to work, and musical intelligence to make the work worth the effort.

The Dance—New York Notes

ACCORDING to John Martin, dance critic of the New York Times, Doris Humphrey and Charles Weidman broke new ground in their recent concert at the Guild Theater by presenting "works in extended forms in place of the usual evening of diversions." He had already praised Miss Humphrey's "New Dance" as a high accomplishment when it was given at the Bennington School of the Dance last summer. To this work a new final movement has been added. Mr. Weidman's "American Saga," based on the legend of Paul Bunyan, he found in need of further polish, but full of humor.

Esther Junger's recital at the Guild Theater, New York, last Sunday evening was also highly praised by Mr. Martin. He sees in her a creative dancer with a well-developed comic sense, and he believes that she has come through her sojourn in theatrical revues "not only with a finer and freer technical equipment, but also with greater depth and concentration."

Martha Graham and her group will give their first New York concert of the season at the Guild Theater on the evenings of Nov. 10 and 11. The first program will include two new solo compositions, "Imperial Gesture" and "Formal Dance"; the second, a new group composition, "Horizons."

All these important modern dancers should be seen more often in Boston. If we are ever to gain any conception here of the wide range and potency of expression in the new developments of dance.

Argentina begins her season in the vicinity of New York on Wednesday, Nov. 13, at the Brooklyn Academy of Music, and on Saturday evening,

crucially, the masses of the people were little better than slaves. In Jerusalem, the new religion was flouted by those who held to the strict observance of the Jewish ritual.

Convinced of the importance to mankind of this new doctrine, Paul set forth with a courage that springs from no other source than an unshakable conviction of God's will and equal assurance of His protection.

This prepared and fully armored in the spirit, Paul set out upon a career which established the Christian Church so securely that it withstood the storms of persecution, bitter and cruel, that for three centuries were heaped upon it. Yet his ardent little sect, termed Christians, fired by the zeal of conviction, spread throughout the earth! Bauman says of it: "It is the one spiritual organization that has survived twenty centuries without varying its principles or its purposes" ("Life of Paul").

New Field for Zeal

A pertinent question invariably arises in any considered estimate of Paul's labors. Would the Christian doctrine have found a foothold in Jewry sufficiently secure to have enabled the church to survive and grow into a world-wide religion? Paul and Peter, and other ardent believers, were evidently convinced to the contrary. Hence their conviction that growth must be made outside the influence of a religious body bound to a set doctrine, and enmeshed in traditions and formulas, creeds and dogmas.

As a persecutor of Christians, Saul was a fanatic. As a promoter of Christian faith and doctrine, he exhibited the selfsame zeal and enterprise, but with nothing of cruelty. He was naturally an organizer, a leader of men. His whole life was colored with an outstanding religious fervor. He assures us that he had formerly lived for the Law, with thought centered upon the Temple. But Jewry refused to partake of his newly found doctrine, was a sore rebuff to him. It was this stern resistance that determined his career and gave him the opportunity to become the Great Apostle to the Gentiles.

It is of little value to compare the lives of the disciples. Paul's capacity for persuasion and conviction makes him unique, and the part played by Peter in this greatest of dramas none will gainsay was of primary importance. Paul did not appear, as did Peter, "Yes, Lord; thou knowest that I love thee." Nor did he say to the lame man in the Temple, "Silver and gold have I none; but such as I have give I thee: In the name of Jesus Christ of Nazareth rise up and walk." But he did speak to uncounted thousands the words that healed and comforted them, and convinced them that God is at hand to meet humanity's needs.

Princeton Bible Exhibit

Called "World's Largest"

SPECIAL to The Christian Science Monitor.

PRINCETON, N. J., Nov. 6.—The largest collection in the world of photographic copies of scenes from the ancient Greek Biblical manuscripts is owned by the Princeton department of art and archaeology. It was said here by Prof. Arthur M. Friend, in conjunction with the 40th anniversary celebration of the printing of the first Bible by Coverdale.

In an effort to collect and codify the scenes from the Old Testament and portraits from the Old and New Testaments, Professor Friend has been collecting over a period of years from all available sources. The Princeton collection now numbers well over 5000 items.

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Southern California W. C. T. U. To Seek Return of Prohibition

RIVERSIDE, Calif.—That all regulation for the safeguarding of Americans against the insidious attacks of the liquor traffic has been destroyed since the repeal of national prohibition laws and that never was the liquor evil so uncontrolled, so dangerous and so arrogant as it is now, were statements of Mrs. Ida B. Wise Smith of Des Moines, president of the National Woman's Christian Temperance Union, in addressing the fifty-third annual convention of the W. C. T. U. of southern California.

"But alcohol has not changed," she said. "It is wrecking lives and homes and character just as it did before the first protective measures were enacted."

Mrs. Smith said that the return of the legalized liquor traffic, far from bringing about the return of prosperity its advocates so glowingly predicted, has brought instead unrelieved misery.

Hope of Awakening

"The only hope is that Christian people will awaken to their responsibility and go to the polls and vote. The world does not understand that this repeal amendment was passed by less than one fourth of the electorate."

Mrs. Eva Craven Wheeler of Los Angeles, who was re-elected to the presidency of the southern California organization, speaking of the relation of the Federal Administration to the liquor situation, said: "The Government is allowing rum sellers to receive \$82.29 for collecting \$14.97 revenue. This is the way we are balancing the budget under the New Deal while the family gets poverty, disease and that which blights childhood, ruins youth and destroys manhood."

George Y. Hammond, state superintendent of the California Anti-Saloon League, pointed out that the liquor interests are "launching the greatest educational program in this history to make the people of this country, especially the women, liquor-conscious. 'One of the first objectives in our new program,' said Mr. Hammond, 'will be a law to prohibit the advertising and display of intoxicating liquors.'"

Gov. Frank F. Merriam, who was the final speaker at the convention, in discussing "California Problems,"

said that the menace to control of the traffic, due largely to excessive speed of motorcars, and the regulation of the liquor traffic in California will depend upon the arousing of public sentiment.

Among the resolutions passed by the convention was one which renewed a pledge to work again for national prohibition. Another referred to the educational program launched in all parts of the nation by the W. C. T. U. to reveal the "evil effects of drinking alcoholic beverages" and "the narcotic effects of cigarette smoking."

Block Booking

Relative to the plea for "pacific means for settling international disputes" the convention delegates went on record as approving a "definite policy to let American dollars invested abroad take their own risks without expectation that the nation will go to war to protect them."

The "failure of the motion picture industry to provide wholesome film programs in response to public cooperation or to grant to local exhibitors the right to select such pictures as his patrons demand," was made the basis for a resolution calling for federal supervision at the source of production, and legislation to prevent "block-booking and blind-selling."

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Industry Pledged 'Free Hand' In Drafting Recovery Plan

WASHINGTON, Nov. 6.—In a challenge to business management to formulate a voluntary program for industrial recovery and solution of unemployment, the Administration yesterday set Dec. 9 as the date for a long-heralded industrial conference and mailed invitations to more than 5000 representatives of business, industry and labor to assemble here on that day.

The invitations, bearing the signature of Maj. George L. Berry, federal co-ordinator of industrial co-operation, promise absolute freedom for those who come to discuss and adopt, if possible, an undirected program. He declared there would be no government representatives, no speeches, no program prepared in advance. He made it plain that in theory at least it is industry's great opportunity for self-determination.

Possible Causes

The group, he indicated, may approve or reject suggested new legislation to replace NRA; may decide to co-operate or to oppose the Administration; may insist only on an extensive "breathing spell" if it sees fit. There will be none of the direction and guidance which marked such conference in the NRA days.

But there are many implications seen here today as to the result if the conference does take a non-co-operative or opposition stand. The move was regarded widely as an effort to maneuver business and industry into a position where it will have either to adopt a definite program of its own or admit its unwillingness or inability to achieve such a program.

Added Implications

President Roosevelt has already implied that unless industry undertakes to remedy the present failure of employment to advance in proportion with production increases, the Government will again have to step in. The Administration point of view is that it is giving private initiative every opportunity to prove its ability to cope with the economic

problems of the day. But industry is expected to define its program—before the elections.

If the conference accomplishes nothing, Mr. Roosevelt will be in a position to tell the voters that industry has proven itself incompetent to assume the leadership. If the conference takes a hostile attitude Mr. Roosevelt can denounce them. If they co-operate—all the better for the Roosevelt election chances. The important thing is to get it on the record before the elections.

Berry's Part in Program

Assurance that there will be no direct interference by the Administration in the conference itself was contained directly in the Berry letter and, indirectly, by word from Hyde Park that President Roosevelt will be in Chicago on that date. Major Berry explained that he would act as temporary chairman of the conference to help it organize, but that he would be the only government representative present. Secretarial service would be furnished only on request.

His tentative program for the conference is that both management and labor immediately organize in separate individual industrial groups. After full opportunity for the development of group opinion the labor and management element in each industry will elect representatives to a "council of industrial progress." He suggested that such a council might be established as a permanent organization.

The call to the conference follows a letter sent out some time ago to sound out opinion on whether such a conference should be called. About 6000 letters were sent. According to Major Berry 2300 replies were received. Of these he said that 73 per cent were "unqualified acceptances," 23 per cent were noncommittal and 4 per cent expressed opposition.

Discussing the invitations at a press conference, Major Berry expressed complete confidence that industry would evolve a constructive program. Even more, he foresaw the achievement of an almost millennial state of agreement between management and labor. There was no doubt at least in his mind as he gazed happily into the industrial future.

"We are not pushing anything down anybody's throat," he explained. "I want this conference to be as self-determining as possible. I have said consistently, 'We are asking you to determine your course.' My plan is to let them write their own ticket."

Institute Opposes Conference

CHICAGO, Nov. 6 (P).—The machinery and allied products institute, claiming to represent 1000 durable goods manufacturers, expressed opposition today to a proposed Dec. 9 meeting at Washington to discuss a new NRA. "If such conferences are held, the manufacturers of the machinery industry will be represented in vigorous opposition to legislation, extension of legislation or substitute legislation, embodying the basic principles of NRA."

Miss Morrow Acts in "Noah"

BATTLE CREEK, Mich., Nov. 6 (P).—Constance Morrow, sister of Mrs. Charles A. Lindbergh, gave an impressive performance in her Michigan stage debut as a member of the cast of the Kalamazoo civic players here last night. Miss Morrow, using the stage name of Constance Reeve, portrayed the character of Ada in a production "Noah."

Florida Woman Helps Tourists

Many travelers who have visited Daytona Beach know 'Lily' as Mrs. Hatfield, hostess at the Peabody Community Center there is popularly known.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

DAYTONA BEACH, Fla., Nov. 6.—If you've visited Daytona Beach during the past seven years while en route to various sections of Florida for a southern vacation, it is quite certain that you are among the throngs who know "Lily."

Perhaps you are one of the many thousands who are intimately friendly with this charming city hostess, Mrs. Lily S. Hatfield, whose job is among the unique positions held by women in the United States. She is the official hostess of Peabody Community Center, where all varieties of indoor and outdoor sports and activities are provided by tourists. It is one of the city's three recreational playgrounds, and is named in honor of the late Simon J. Peabody who bequeathed the land grant to the city from his estate.

"Being a city hostess is a job filled with delightful opportunities to make people happy," Mrs. Hatfield says. "To begin with we have a registration at our clubhouse which helps people from the same state and cities to locate one another. Then it is my work to help them find congenial playfellows, that is 'kindred spirits.'"

"If they are expert bridge players who take their bridge seriously, then it is up to me to provide a suitable foursome. I keep lists of chess and checker enthusiasts as they arrive in town, so that I can easily locate them for a game."

"Outdoors we are adding 20 new courts for our shuffleboard unit, enlarging the lawn bowling courts, and providing an open air pavilion for those who wish to play checkers or card games in the sunshine," she went on.

"You'd be surprised at the large numbers of romances that are inspired in our tropical surroundings," she laughed. "Some of my friends tell me, as a joke of course, that I should start a matrimonial bureau. There have been so many happy weddings among these bachelors, schoolgirls and widows occur during the past seven years while I've been hostess. I receive greetings from a number of them regularly on their anniversaries."

"One of the most popular events the tourists participate in while here are the series of motorcades," she went on. "These were started here several years ago by J. M. Allen of Pittsburgh, who is president of the Daytona Beach Tourist Club. On these trips 80 or more carloads of men and women from the various states unite in a sightseeing trip to historical and beautiful points of interest near by. It is an annual event to exchange entertainment with the tourists at St. Augustine, and activities are planned to entertain the tourists the entire day."

Many states have their individual tourist organizations in Florida. The largest that hold meetings at Peabody in Daytona Beach are the New York, New England, Ohio, Pennsylvania, Michigan, Midwest, Indiana and Vermont clubs.

Mrs. Hatfield claims shuffleboard is the outstanding outdoor sport for tourists at the community recreational centers. Last year the national shuffleboard tournament was held in Daytona Beach at the new courts on City Island, connected with the Casino Burgoyne recreational center.



Mrs. Lily S. Hatfield, Daytona Beach Community Hostess

Mrs. Taft Inspects High Court Building

WASHINGTON, Nov. 6 (P).—Mrs. William H. Taft inspected for the first time the Supreme Court building, sponsored by her late husband. "Lovely," said the widow of the former President who, as Chief Justice, pushed through the Supreme Court building project by a five to four decision.

In the private portion of the Supreme Court Building, Mrs. Taft peered down the self-supporting spiral marble stairway; rested a few minutes in the quiet comfort of the justices' private reading room, lined with law books; admired the oak paneling and dark Alabama marble fireplace in the justices' stately dining room; was pleased at the view from the window of the adjoining smaller dining room, and even inspected the handy household arrangements of the little kitchenette.

Gas From Clover Held Practical by Students

ST. PAUL, Minn., Nov. 6 (P).—Discovery of a method for manufacturing a commercially adaptable illuminating gas from ordinary clover was claimed for two of his students yesterday by Dean R. U. Jones, head of the Macalester College chemistry department.

Dean Jones attributed "great possibilities" to the discovery. William Mahle and Harold Ohlgren, the latter a football star, said they developed the gas from a secret process, accidentally encountered. They destroyed most of their experimental apparatus to be "careful we keep the secret."

To indicate the gas's potentialities commercially, the young experimenters said a 3000-acre tract of cheap land could grow sufficient clover for production of gas supplying St. Paul homes and firms for a year, at half the current cost.

District Library System Proposed In Rural Victoria

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MELBOURNE, Vic.—Plans for the establishment of a regional public library system in Victoria have been placed before the trustees of the Melbourne Public Library by the chief secretary's department. This follows the recent announcement by the chief secretary, M. W. Bouchier, that he desired to improve the standard of public libraries in country districts.

This year the State Ministry resumed annual grants to public libraries, the total amount involved being £2500. It is proposed that if the new plan is adopted the total amount of the grant this year should be employed to inaugurate and organize the system. The public library trustees are giving favorable consideration to the possibility of making the public library the central distributing authority. The chief librarian, E. R. Pitt, is at present studying library conditions abroad, and part of his time is being given to the investigation of the regional library system in England.

The first feature of the regional system is a central or national library which shall stock the best literature, including textbooks and reference works. The next link is the establishment of a series of district libraries in conveniently placed country towns. These district libraries would be stocked with supplies received from the central or national library.

The third feature of the plan is that small country centers shall be served by the district library in their particular area. For example, if a demand were made at a small country library for a certain work that could not be supplied, an application would be made to the district library. If the district library had not the book on hand, the application would be referred to the central library and an effort would be made to satisfy the applicant. Thus the full resources of the whole system would be available to people in even the smallest country centers.

Yam Strays to Other Fields

AUBURN, Ala., Nov. 6 (P).—The plebian yam was lifted from the dining table to a place of potential commercial importance today by the announcement here of successful experimentation with sweet potato starch.

Dr. W. T. Schrieber, joint representative of the Alabama Polytechnic Institute School of Chemistry and the Department of Agriculture, said the experiments have been concluded with introductory tests of the newly developed starch in textiles, laundries and for cooking.

Starch from sweet potatoes was tested in cotton warp by the Pepperell Manufacturing Company at Opelika, Ala. Dr. Schrieber said, and the warps then woven into cloth. He added that the quality of the cloth was found satisfactory and that there was no difficulty in the weaving operation.

Broadcloth produced from the finer yarns was used, dyed and finished," Dr. Schrieber said. "This final product appeared equal to similarly processed cloth which had been sized with high-grade Irish potato starch."

"Because of the unusual high consistency of sweet potato starch in sizing, it appears probable from mill scale studies that the amount of size generally employed can be materially reduced when sweet potato starch is used."

Sizing is a substance prepared usually by mixing cornstarch with tallow and water. This is applied to the thread to make it stronger and more easily worked into cloth. When dye is to be applied, the thread is de-sized, or washed of the sizing. In a laundry test sweet potato starch was reported satisfactory and "promising as to the future."

DRAKE'S CAKES

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Unions' Right to Picket Upheld in Circuit Court

MILWAUKEE, Wis., Nov. 6 (P).—Circuit Judge Daniel W. Sullivan ruled yesterday that unions had the right to picket a business in an attempt to obtain unionization of employees, even though there was no labor dispute between the company and its workers.

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De Luxe Eight... Fast, Powerful
If you call to mind the type of luxury that used to characterize the \$2,000 class, you'll get a good idea of the new Chrysler De Luxe Eight. Astonishingly enough, it lists for about half that price!

In thrilling performance, it bows to nothing on the road. Its pick-up and astonishing top speed have an almost uncanny smoothness made possible by new developments in Floating Power.

It's a commanding-looking car... long, low-slung. A great big luxurious car... with wider, chair-high seats

and deep, soft upholstery. There are smart, comfortable bodies on 121-inch wheelbase... and special custom-type models on a wheelbase of 133 inches.

Beautiful New Airflow Eight
Then, at only a slightly higher price, Chrysler offers the 1936 Airflow Eight.

This magnificent car is alive with new beauty. A new grace in hood design... smart new louvers... a big trunk that's an integral part of the body... entirely re-styled interiors. Here are the glorious Floating Ride and drawing room spaciousness that only Airflow design makes possible. Here is the incomparable safety of a body and frame that are one strong, rigid unit.

Airflow Imperial... Chrysler's Finest
The beautiful new 1936 Airflow

Imperial is the finest expression of Chrysler engineering. For speed with economy, we believe it has literally no equal. With all of its power and brilliant performance, this car holds the astonishing economy record of 18.1 miles per gallon on a transcontinental run.

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Introduced to the world on the Airflow cars, the Automatic Overdrive has been the most talked-about motor improvement in years.

For 1936, Automatic Overdrive is standard on the Airflow Imperial. It is also available at slight additional cost on all the 1936 Chrysler lines. It gives every Chrysler not only astonishing fuel economy for its size and power... it permits these big luxurious cars to travel at high speeds with a gasoline and oil consumption as low, and often lower, than that of smaller cars.

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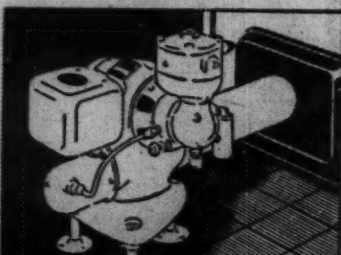
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BALCON INTIME—FIRST FLOOR

Farmer Learns to Keep a Sharp Eye on His Markets

Raising crops is only part of his job, he finds, through Grange help, and not as necessary as being able to profit by his labors. Co-operative movement shows how he is learning.

Helping the Farmer Help Himself
Second of Six Wednesday Articles

By Herbert B. Nichols
Staff Writer of
The Christian Science Monitor

The farmer has found that raising crops is only half his job. He has discovered that even the best potatoes won't market themselves and with the aid of the National Grange is doing something about it. This year, autumn skies flamed for the most part over a plentiful harvest. Fruits and vegetables did exceptionally well, grains are more than sufficient to meet demand, potatoes throughout the nation were a bumper crop, hogs, cattle and sheep are abundant. But the farmer no longer considers bounteous natural increase his assurance of a successful farm year. Time was, when the more the farmer could wrest from the land the more successful he became, but today he keeps one eye on his crops and the other on the behavior of his market.

Better Farm Conditions
For the first time since the depression, the National Grange reports farm conditions this year—"truly brighter." Along with good crops, market conditions in general are incontrovertibly on the up-grade. Wheat quotations are around \$1.08, compared with 80 cents a year ago and corn at 60 cents a bushel is fairly steady. Hogs which 12 months ago sold for \$6 are quoted at around \$10. Good native steers sell for around \$12.66, compared with \$8 last year. Eggs, milk and butter bring better prices. A good increase is registered in mutton. Horses and mules are apparently insufficient to meet demand. Potatoes are much lower because of a tremendous crop bearing down heavily on their price. Many cotton and tobacco states reduced their essential crops and planted potatoes, yet the acreage was not sufficiently cut to raise the price of either cotton or tobacco.

Farmer Regains Spunk
Best of all, to the grange view, the farmer possesses better morale than in many years—he's thinking once more that good days are coming. Keeping his finger on the pulse of the farmer's market is one of the most important services rendered by the National Grange and other farmers as well by the grange. It is perhaps in a better position to judge relations between the farmer and the industrial worker than any other agency. The grange is more than a "voice of the farmer"; it is his sales force and board of directors.

Two of the larger questions expected to hold the spotlight at the coming National Grange Convention in Sacramento are the persisting



H. Armstrong Roberts

When the Corn Is in the Ear

relatively low purchasing value of the farm dollar compared with urban dollars, and the sanction or condemnation of the Agricultural Adjustment Administration.

Hard to Please Everybody
Apparently, Maine rumbles with discontent because adjustment programs curtailed acreage in other crops but are believed to have increased potato acreage. Missouri farmers, though they received Government checks for reducing crops, burn with indignation because many of them had to apply matches to harvests that increased beyond federal allotments in spite of them. One farmer in Parshey wanted to give his extra wheat to the poor. After sowing, tending, harvesting, binding and stacking—somehow it didn't look right to watch it burn—but the AAA officials said nothing else could be done unless he returned his Government checks.

Other farmers in the Middle West, while grateful for Government relief afforded when drought seared grain fields and demanded toll in cattle, nevertheless hold Uncle Sam to be a hard taskmaster in demanding that loans be paid back promptly.

The Old, Old Story
They grasped eagerly at federal seed loans, grain loans, stock loans. To a nation casually reading of money in seven figures going to these farmers, this appeared to be relief, but was it?

These loans must now be returned, many of them are already stamped "Paid," but at what cost? It takes more than one fairly good season to pay up for the bad fortune accruing from several poor markets and a drought year.

Consequently, Federal Government agents meet the farmer at the pay table and demand payment in full—even though someone else who furnished gasoline, farm machinery, food for the family, or labor—has got to wait.

Job for Commission Men
Commission merchants who buy the farmer's crops and are forced to act as Government collection agents have no hankering for the job, but they apparently can't help themselves. These are the same farmers who

have cut down the total farm mortgage debt some \$1,200,000,000 since 1930. While foreclosures and home losses no doubt account for a portion of this decrease, yet authorities feel the major portion does stand for liquidation of debts. Concerning too, the relative purchasing value of the dollar, the farmer is growing uneasy. He is tired of taking a dollar for his farm products which when he goes to city markets will buy only 84 to 86 cents worth of the supplies he needs.

East, the Bugaboo
On this question the battle is apt to be sectional—West versus East, for western and middle western farmers see the East as headquarters of holding companies and large industrial interests in possession of monopolies impossible to break. Whenever "big business" is mentioned to a western farmer, he seers red.

There have been times when the farm implement and machinery industry was running at only 20 per cent of capacity. The principal reason, the grange believes, can be traced to high prices—in many instances twice as high as prewar prices. A grain binder cutting a six-foot swath formerly sold for \$131 and now costs \$228, a two-row corn planter cost \$41 and now costs \$81, while a two-horse mower that sold for \$47 now costs \$79.

Grange Demands Inquiry
These are average retail prices paid by farmers throughout the United States. That is why the grange will call for investigation of the farm implement and machinery industry to establish whether or not price-fixing and unfair trade practices are responsible for high prices before it decides what stand will be taken regarding the President's avowed intention of "salvaging" parts of the NRA next year.

The grange in behalf of the farmer may be expected to stand squarely against any further mushrooming of price structures which will tend to lower his ability to buy industrial goods.

Gap Was Still Wide
In June of 1934, one year after approval of NRA by the President, the average level of farm prices had advanced to 85 per cent of prewar but industrial prices stood at 122. Thus the gap between agriculture and industry was still 37 points compared with 39 points the year before.

It was not until scarcity prevailed, occasioned by the drought of last year and the plowing-under policies of the AAA, that farm prices began to approach anywhere near an equitable level.

The latest price index of the Department of Agriculture, issued on Sept. 30 of this year, shows farm prices to be at 107 while the industrial price level is 125, a spread of 18 points. The purchasing value of the farm dollar as of that date is seen to be 84 cents.

New England an Example
That the fortunes of farm and industry are mutually tied is self-evident, but their relations are brought home nowhere as forcibly as in certain industrial sections, particularly New England.

When textile mills close down where they constitute the sole industry, not only do southern farmers lose markets for their cotton, but the townspeople lose their jobs and whole communities are evacuated or skeletonized. For the near-by farmer, too, this means loss, as his market for fresh farm produce dwindles.

In a recent talk before the New Hampshire Grange, Gov. H. Styles Bridges of that State told almost unbelievable tales of dire poverty in Manchester.

The Story of Amoskeag
There the Amoskeag Mills a year ago were employing 11,200 people on their pay roll, he told grangers from all over the State; but today, as the result of several conditions, the mills have closed down and there are but 118 on the pay roll, all of them watchmen and caretakers. That means the financial support of at least 40,000 people, figuring four people to a family, has been wiped out.

Yet every other textile center in New England is in the same fix, he disclosed. Although the closed Amos-

keag Mills are the largest in the world, other manufacturing centers at Ludlow, Fall River, Lowell and Lawrence have been equally hard hit. In Woonsocket, R. I., nearly a fourth of the closed mills have been torn down to escape taxes. When industrial workers have no money to buy food, where is the farmer's market?

Middlemen a Plague
Another market situation which constitutes a thorn in the side of most farmers is the high cost of marketing produce by selling through an over-abundance of middlemen, all of whom get their living from the farmer or the consumer.

The problem is far from new. In 1878 one of the declaration of purposes on which the grange was founded read:

"For our business interests, to bring producers and consumers, farmers and manufacturers, into the most direct and friendly relations possible. We must dispense with a surplus of middlemen, not that we are unfriendly to them, but we do not need them. Their surplus and their exactions diminish our profits."

Farmers Act for Themselves
The agency through which elimination of surplus middlemen is being accomplished today is the regional farmer's market, now being rapidly established in strategic points all over America. This movement involves already some 12,000 or 13,000 co-operatives heading toward direct marketing.

No Government projects these. No flocking of urban capital to back up a movement which means as much to industry as it does to the farm. No "co-operation" between municipal authorities and farmer-producers. In nearly every case, markets like the new West Cambridge Co-operative serving Greater Boston, or the Menands Co-operative serving Albany, N. Y., grew out of a refusal of municipal or state authorities to meet the farmer's crying need for market space not hopelessly inadequate and wedged in where traffic is most congested.

Better Than Dole
This is the farmer's idea of working out his own salvation in lieu of setting up artificial bureaus and doling out millions for crops not raised. This is the farmer's idea of "Helping the Farmer to Help Himself."

That these farmer-owned and farmer-operated markets built on city outskirts are successful is attested by political moves calculated at bringing them under municipal control or establishing rival, politically controlled markets.

A situation which would be amusing if it were not serious finds the Federal Government tossing a tow-line to the "poor farmer" through AAA benefits and controls, while the WPA contemplates lending money to municipal authorities to build rival markets to put the farmer out of business.

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FOURTH FLOOR

Fall of Dictators Held as Certain As House Built on Sand

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 6.—Dictatorship is founded upon the belief that the people can be actuated solely by hope of material rewards, declared Dr. Robert C. Brooks, professor of political science at Swarthmore College, in an address at the Frankford Friends' Forum on Nov. 3.

"The dictator believes," said Dr. Brooks, "that masses of men may be driven by force, cajoled by one-sided propaganda, seduced by purely material rewards. He gambles that courage, intelligence and unselfishness are extinct in the human race. . . . That this is not so is best proven by the fate of dictatorships in the past. It is likely to be proven anew in the not too distant future."

Violence is not the greatest of the evils which develop under dictatorship, the professor pointed out.

Grange Is Victor In Pennsylvania

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 6.—The influence of the grange in Pennsylvania today was shown conclusively in the recent defeat of the plan to revise the state constitution, according to a bulletin of the National Grange.

"Immediately after the amending proposal was advanced," says the bulletin, "the State Grange took a strong stand against it, organized a thorough campaign of opposition and at meetings in every county vigorous speakers urged the voters to reject the amendment plan. . . . It was feared that if a start were made on amending the state constitution, it would lead to all kinds of radical departures and be very upsetting to the best interests of the State."

The defeat of the plan was the cause of "much jubilation among the granges of Pennsylvania," the bulletin reports.

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Yankee Portrait

JIM KIBBEE shouted: "Funny old coddler. Queerer than Dick's hatband. Never met him, did you?"

"N-no," I chattered as Jim's small cat skittered and bumped over the gravelled road. "Heard of him, of course."

Jim chuckled: "You'll like him."

We crunched through drifts of maple leaves and to the left, above the cluster of the car, water rumbled and foamed over brown ledges. In the lowlands, as Jim's car ambled through stripped orchards and dune fields, there had been no wind; but here, in this narrow valley above Jaalam Town, there was a faint, cool drift of scented air. Soon we turned left and twisted through piles of stacked timber toward the sawmill, stopped in the sweet smell of sawdust, and of ripening lumber, and of slack water dropping and dark under slanting pines. Leaves rustled in corners while brown water inkled and dripped over the spillway. Jim belovied at the silent building; and a plump black cat, basking in the last golden sunlight on a gray-shingled shed roof, blinked at him. A voice echoed in answer, and Phineas Cobb came into the black rectangle of a doorway.

He was odd, this stooped, sawdusty man in black-green coat and blue overalls. With Jim he exchanged the cheerful abuse of old friends; he was out of jail, not yet on the town, but wouldn't he admitted, guarantee either happy state as permanent. Jim, of course, was as usual one short jump ahead of the sheriff. With me, a stranger, Cobb was quaintly formal. Being of New England, his inquiries took a genealogical bent; he always, he said, liked to know from whom folks were descended; later one found out how far.

"I couldn't," he told Jim regretfully, "lend you a cent. But anything else."

"Not borrowing," Jim countered. "I got money—most seven dollars. What I want's lumber. Building me a hen-coop, and any old thing'll do to throw into it. So—"

The insinuation hung in the chill air, and Cobb's lips quirked. "Guess I've got some stuff that's good enough—for you." They bargained, inspected boards and joist. The stuff was clear, well seasoned, straight; but Jim said: "Might hang together while a man was nailing it on. Throw it off at my place some time when you're going, by I'll pay your lawyer, some rainy Tuesday."

He nudged me carelessly; Cobb looked at him, slapped sawdust from his weathered brown hat, clapped it at an angle on his shock of rusty hair. Jim said innocently: "B'posin' you've got one, of course." Cobb had, since he'd bought the water privilege upstream, from Anson Carter's heirs. Seems that, if he didn't keep the pond level up, he was sued; and if he raised her too high, she was sued. Like walking a tight rope. Why, only last week—

"Funny," Jim threw in, and again his elbow jogged me. "Anson Carter never had any trouble, did he?"

Some secret spring was touched in Cobb. "Anse," he said slowly, "seemed to get along with folks." He said suddenly: "You come with me. Show you something."

JIM WINKED AT ME as we followed this high-shouldered queer man along the fragrant stacks of lumber; to our left the dark mirror of the mill pond was thick with a pattern of orange and crimson leaves. He unlocked the door of a rambling, weathered building. "This was his office," he whispered, and stooped; acoustics were scribbled on white plastered walls, there were cartwheels, peavers, logging chains, a plow with a wooden mouldboard—all the dusty accumulation of years. Cobb picked his way over the littered floor past a Franklin stove half buried in gray ash, came back with a queer thing. It was of dark wood and time-dimmed metal; there were small cogs, a moving belt, teeth and gears; the thing was a marvel of patient craftsmanship.

"Now what would you say that was?"

Jim didn't know. I didn't. The belt moved, the small gears spun under Cobb's gentle fingers. Jim said admiringly: "Lot of work in that, Phineas."

"There is. A model for a machine. A machine for sorting hog bristles. Anse made her."

Jim drawled: "Hog bristles? Want to know."

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Founded 1908 by
MARY BAKER EDDY
An International Daily Newspaper
Published daily except Sundays and holidays.

Communications regarding the conduct of this newspaper, articles and illustrations for publication, should be addressed to

THE EDITORIAL BOARD OF
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
One, Norway Street
Boston, Mass.

Member of the Associated Press
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The Christian Science Monitor is on sale in Christian Science Reading Rooms throughout the world, and is obtainable at newsstands. Subscription price, payable in advance, postpaid to all countries: \$2.25 three months, \$4.50 six months, \$8.00 one year. Single copies, 5 cents.

Cost of remailing Monitor:
Single copies, 5 cents for two ounces or fraction thereof.
Foreign, including Canada, Newfoundland and Pan-American countries: 15 cents for each two ounces or fraction thereof.

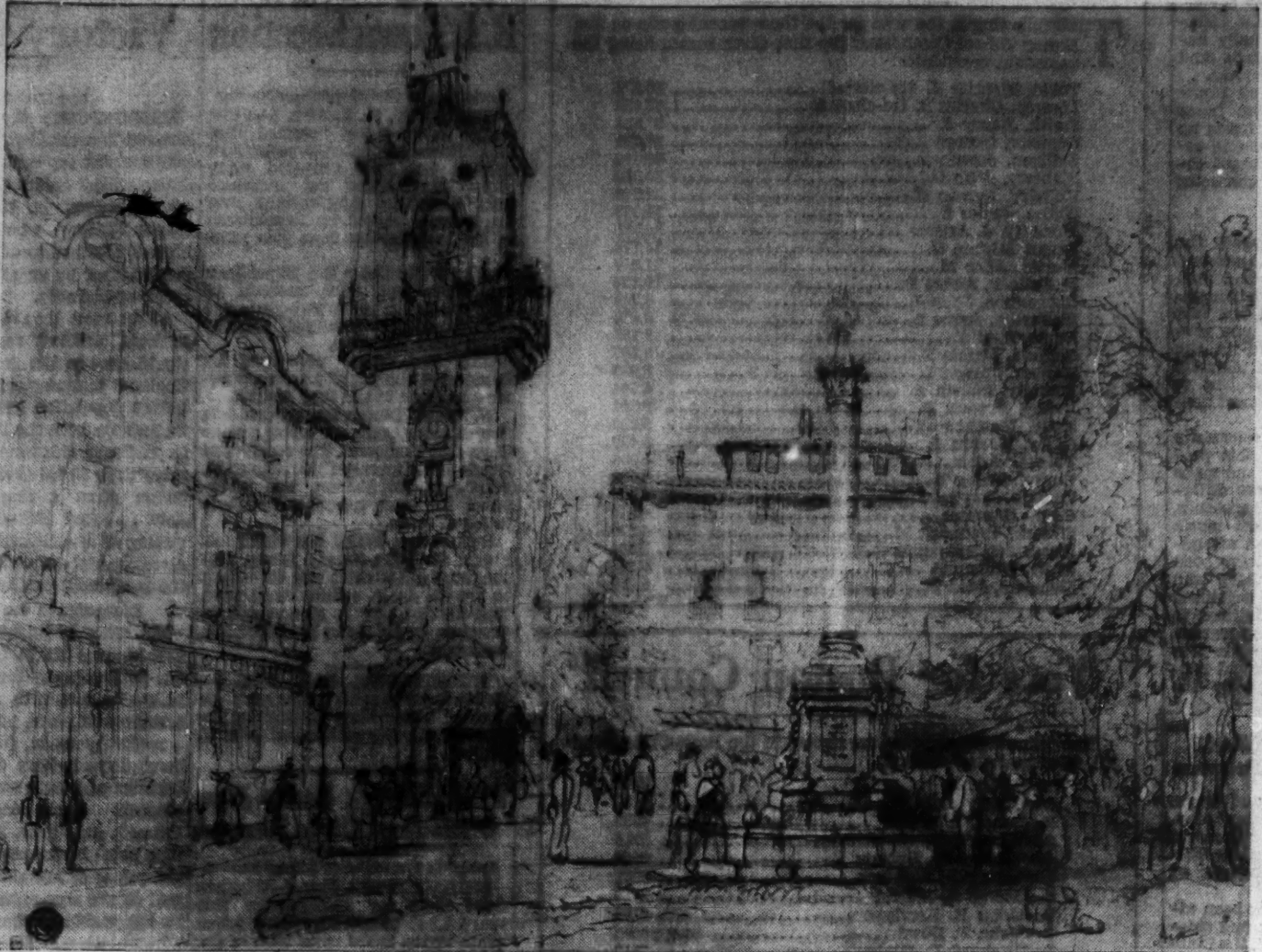
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Published by
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE
PUBLISHING SOCIETY
Boston, Mass., U. S. A.

The Christian Science Journal, Christian Science Sentinel, The Herald of Christian Science (Brazilian, French, Scandinavian, Dutch and German Editions), Christian Science Quarterly.



A DRAWING BY SAMUEL PROUT: Showing a Public Square in Aix, France

Anse must have been quite a connoisseur. And at Cobb's question he shook his head. "No. Never knew him. Before my time here."

"I probably," said Cobb with thin lips pursed judicially, "know more about Anse Carter than any man."

AGAINST THE dusty window with its small, wavy panes, there was a bench; Cobb perched there, amid the litter, and across the quiet water a golden maple, flaring amid the pines, lost the sunlight as he unfolded the saga of Anson Carter. He emerged gradually; somehow one saw him as like the portraits of the older Whittier, a grave and kindly man with deep eyes and a firm mouth. One saw a farm boy with a jackknife, whittling by the fireside after chores were done, a man with no education beyond a few terms of district school. In those days of a century and more ago, Cobb said, you farmed it, or you went West, or you went to sea. But Anse went into Chandler's mill, on Penny Brook.

"I presume you've heard of Squire Chandler?"

We had. Squire Elihu, when Jaalam turned from farming to industry, was our great man, our organizer and man of power.

"I think," judged Cobb, "that Anse was a bigger man, some ways."

For Anson Carter, too, was a Yankee type. The Squire had dealt with men with social forces that were old when Rome came to the Cumberland wall; but Carter was a pioneer working with wood and steel. He was the inventor, the shrewd craftsman, the man who sought and found the better way of doing things. A millhand, then foreman, at last partner of Chandler and owner, he is scarce remembered now. Yet his inventions were almost beyond count. Cobb listed some—a hay tedder, a machine for sorting and bundling broom corn; another for edging barrel staves, an apple grader. About all there was a homely touch, a common quality. This small New England town was Carter's world; in it he saw men working slowly, laboriously; and that he changed. Men were rumbling, then, with the machine, were emerging slowly from the patient handicraft of the ages. Here was power, in Penny Brook tumbling down the ledges, and Anse Carter set this power to work. How? Here was the desired end—so prosaic a thing as hog bristles sorted to even length—and such were the processes. And as Cobb, this word-of-mouth historian—himself repeating unconsciously the pattern of the singing birds—told it, one saw Carter's eyes crinkling in speculation. A belt for movement, gears for the transmission of power, a toothed comb at such an angle for the sorting. The thought grew, the model followed, then the full work. And the end?

COBB SAID: "I do know. Anse never seemed to have done much with his inventions. Rightly managed, he could have been a rich man. Never was, though."

He shook his head regretfully; here, to his Yankee way of thinking, was the flaw in Carter. He hadn't made money.

"I s'pose," said Jim, "he got his fun that way. You know how 'tis; you get to figurin' on sun-thing, can't see a way out, and can't drop it. All to once, it comes. And boys—oh, don't you feel good!"

That surely was part of Anson Carter's pay. Beyond that, perhaps, was something greater, less personal. He freed men, by his inventions, from painful labor. And by making things easier to come by he made them rich. He was one of those who have set fingers of steel to do the work of fingers of flesh, who have harnessed the waters and the winds to do man's bidding.

Cobb answered Jim: "Maybe. But money in the bank makes you feel good, too."

He was still puzzled, the fascination and the flaw in Anson Carter still unsolved, as he laid the model by, and the rest of our talk was commonplace. Cobb came back somewhat querulously to his lawsuits: one remembered that Anse, with the same problem, had "seemed to get along with folks," and one began to see why. And as we drove away and that chill that comes with the October sunset, Jim shouted: "Odd stick, like I told you. All of a dither about old Anse Carter! Nothing out of the ordinary about him—now was there?"

There wasn't. For there were thousands like him. There still are.

DANIEL ORASE

Autumn

Red and gold, the maple trees are flaming on the hill.
Brown, ripe nuts are falling, and the days are clear and chill.

In fields, the purple asters bloom beside the goldenrod.
Gardens now begin to dream; the year begins to nod.

MARJORIE KNAPP

IN THE England of the late eighteenth and early nineteenth centuries, there was a great demand for travel books and pictures of foreign places, and many skillful artists strove to satisfy the demand. It was before the days of photographic reproduction processes, when drawings were multiplied by means of etching, engraving, and, later, lithography, which only came into being in the early decades of the nineteenth century. It reproduced the effect of original drawings more faithfully than any of the other processes. Ancient buildings and places of historic interest in foreign countries were favorite subjects. Ruined castles and abbeys of England were also fair prey. Industrious, and more or less inspired, draftsmen toiled day in and day out filling sketchbooks with material which could later be developed into the sort of travel pictures which the public was eager to buy. A great deal of such work was humdrum and mechanical, of course, or even falsely sentimental, but the finest of it has a lasting charm.

Samuel Prout stands well in the lead of these men. He was one of the most hard-working of all, for his pencil was sharpened by necessity. He was born in Plymouth in 1783, and early showed a great love for drawing, but he marked ability. By the time he was twenty, however, he had become a proficient draftsman, and for nearly fifty years continued to turn out a mass of work of which much was of high quality. Although he was popular and there was a steady demand for his drawings, he himself felt that he had no great money value, and he persisted in asking such low prices for them that he was forced to work without intermission in order to live and support his family. As a young man, he averaged about five shillings per drawing, a price which the rank amateur would scorn today; and later, when he had achieved a certain fame, he sold many for a guinea apiece (about five dollars).

This drawing, which he made on a trip to France, is now in the Leonard Hall Curley Collection at the Art Institute of Chicago, and is typical of his work. It is done in pencil on a grayish paper, with a few touches of white to enliven the tone. Both the lights and the extreme darks are sparingly used, which is characteristic of all his drawings. There is an appearance of much detailed work, but examination will show that a good deal is left to the imagination. There is a charming reticence in his style. Although he had great capabilities as a marine artist, circumstances compelled him to specialize in architecture and he really loved buildings. They are the major interest in all these compositions. The human figures are only foils to set it off. They have no real dramatic action and no ex-

istence by themselves, but are introduced merely to give scale to the structures and to prevent a feeling of emptiness. Nevertheless, they are introduced at exactly the right places and contribute greatly to the success and unity of the whole.

Such drawings as this were probably executed quickly by an artist of Prout's ability, and their simplicity is deceiving. There is an exquisite sense of selection which determines just what shall be left out and what shall be emphasized. One of an artist's major problems is to know what to omit.

CHARLES FARENS KELLEY

ANGELES

Traducción del artículo sobre la Ciencia Cristiana publicado en inglés en esta página

PASA a veces, en este mundo tan lleno de quehaceres y problemas, que el día parece pasado: muchas son las demandas que se nos hacen; la mente mortal sugiere que no hay tiempo bastante y que no tenemos habilidades bastantes para cumplir con todo ello. Estos temores perturban el pensamiento del individuo, y por medio del pensamiento erróneo de los individuos vienen los disturbios del mundo. Durante un período tal de perturbación mental un discípulo de la Ciencia Cristiana sintió el deseo de nueva inspiración y abriendo el libro RETROSPECCION E INTROVERSION por Mary Baker Eddy, encontró un párrafo favorito suyo en la página 85: "De esto también podéis estar seguros, que libros y enseñanzas no son más que una escalera bajada desde el cielo de la Verdad y del Amor, por la cual los pensamientos angelicales ascienden y descienden, llevando el espíritu del Cristo en sus alas de luz."

¿Qué más se puede pedir? Libros—la Biblia y los escritos de Mary Baker Eddy, basados en las enseñanzas tanto del gran Maestro como de los profetas y apóstoles—están aquí con nosotros, enseñando que todas nuestras necesidades, de cualquier nombre y naturaleza que sean, están ya suplidadas; porque el primer capítulo del libro de Génesis proclama (1:3, 31): "Y llamó Dios a la expansión Cielos... Y vio Dios todo lo que había hecho; y he aquí que era muy bueno." La escalera baja del cielo del Amor, y los ángeles de Su presencia están apareciendo en el pensamiento para reemplazar las sugerencias de la responsabilidad personal, las preocupaciones y la ansiedad. En este mundo, que es aparentemente tan material, es difícil comprender que en realidad todo es mental. El ambiente, las actividades de los hombres, todo eso parece tan agresivamente material, que el pensamiento deprímido lo encuentra a veces

casí imposible comprender la filiación del hombre con su Padre-Madre, la Mente.

La Ciencia Cristiana está hoy mismo en la tierra para suplir a nuestras necesidades, y no tiene nada de misterioso. No hace falta siquiera que parezca conceptual. La extrema simplicidad de la obra de Jesús es uno de los ejemplos más hermosos que tenemos. Su pensamiento era genuino como el de un niño—positivo y absoluto. No diríamos con respecto a las reglas matemáticas, que esperamos que dos y dos serán cuatro, mañana o la semana que viene, o cuando se hayan aprendido más matemáticas. Aceptamos el hecho de que dos y dos son cuatro ahora mismo, que siempre lo han sido y siempre lo serán.

Así es como también Jesús aceptó la verdad acerca de Su Padre celestial y de sí mismo. Era el hijo perfecto de un Padre perfecto, y lo sabía. Su razón para venir a la humanidad era dar esta verdad a un mundo que la esperaba. El llevar a cabo esta misión causó su muerte en la cruz, que los dominados por la mente carnal infirieron sobre él, porque él despertó la mente mortal de su sueño. Este mensaje maravilloso de la obra de nuestro Maestro, empero, durará para siempre. Su ejemplo nos enseña como podemos esperar la dirección correcta en los asuntos sociales, civiles, políticos y religiosos, si nos volvemos a la fuente verdadera para ello.

Una vez, cuando el gran Guía había sido tentado insistentemente por el diablo, "Ángeles vinieron y le servían", consolándole y capacitándole para ir adelante a obras aún mayores. Estos mismos pensamientos angelicales del bien nos vendrán a nosotros, como vinieron a Jesús, si nosotros los traemos a nuestra experiencia lo mismo que él lo hizo. Las demostraciones de profetas y apóstoles no han sido relatadas en la Biblia; en el Apocalipsis leemos que San Juan vio "otro ángel poderoso, que descendía del cielo... y tenía en su mano el rollo de un libro abierto; y puso su pie derecho sobre el mar, y su izquierdo sobre la tierra" (El Apocalipsis 10:1, 2). El libro SCIENCE AND HEALTH WITH KEY TO THE SCRIPTURES (CIENCIA Y SALUD CON LA CLAVE DE LAS ESCRITURAS) por Mary Baker Eddy marca el descubrimiento del único Principio divino, que es activo y práctico, y que a través de todas las edades estaba a la base de las manifestaciones maravillosas de la presencia de Dios con los hombres. En muchas épocas ha habido pruebas de pensamientos angelicales dirigiendo los destinos de los hombres, tanto individual como colectivamente; pero en nuestros días, por medio de la iluminación de la Ciencia Cristiana, comprendemos estas intuiciones espirituales más claramente y aprendemos a demostrar la dirección infalible de Dios.

Mary Baker Eddy define a los ángeles en parte como "pensamientos de Dios pasando al hombre; intuiciones puras y perfectas" (CIENCIA Y SALUD, p. 581). Por medio de la inspiración podemos escuchar a las voces de Sus ángeles; y si excluimos toda creencia en la materialidad, encontraremos que nuestros libros de texto están trayendo a nuestra conciencia estos pensamientos tan bellos, a proporción de nuestro deseo de saber y de comprender más de Dios. Hay siempre algún ángel, alguna idea correcta para corregir cualquier condición errónea que se pueda presentar. La envidia, los celos, el egoísmo, la obstinación, la ambición y el orgullo de la mente mortal, tal vez parezcan presentarse con sus razonamientos materialistas, pero la contemplación tranquila de la perfección de Dios y de Su universo ya completo traerá el espíritu del Cristo que responderá a todas nuestras preguntas con la luz del entendimiento espiritual, que siempre ilumina las aparentes tinieblas materiales. Las humes del error duelen delante de la luz, porque la luminosidad del Amor revela su nada absoluta manifestando la infinitud de Dios.

Información respecto a la literatura de la Ciencia Cristiana publicada en esta página puede obtenerse dirigiéndose a la Casa Editorial de la Ciencia Cristiana (The Christian Science Publishing Society, Boston, Massachusetts, U. S. A.).

Angels

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

SOMETIMES in this busy, active world the day seems heavy; many are the tasks to be accomplished; mortal mind suggests that there is lack of time and lack of ability to do them. These arguments disturb the thought of the individual and, through the wrong thinking of individuals comes the turmoil of the world. Meekly one student prayed for inspiration during such a period of mental disturbance and, picking up "Retrospection and Introversion" by Mary Baker Eddy, opened it at a favorite passage (p. 85): "Of this also rest assured, that books and teaching are but a ladder let down from the heaven of Truth and Love, upon which angelic thoughts ascend and descend, bearing on their pinions of light the Christ-spirit."

What more could be asked? Books—the Bible and the writings of Mrs. Eddy, founded on the teachings of the great Master as well as of prophets and apostles—are here, teaching that all needs of whatever name and nature are already met; for the very first chapter of Genesis proclaims (1:3, 31): "And God called the firmament Heaven... And God saw every thing that he had made, and, behold, it was very good." The ladder is being let down from the heaven of Love, and the angels of His presence are appearing in thought to replace the suggestions of personal responsibility, worry, and anxiety. In this apparently material world it is sometimes hard to see that all things are mental. The environment, the activities of mankind, all seem so aggressively material that the burdened thought sometimes finds it almost impossible to realize sonship with the Father-Mother, Mind.

Christian Science is on earth today to meet our every need; and there is nothing mysterious about it. There need be nothing labored about it. The utter simplicity of Jesus' work is one of the most beautiful examples we have. His thought was childlike—positive and absolute. We would not say of the rules of arithmetic that we hoped two and two would be four tomorrow or next week or after more of arithmetic had been learned. We accept the fact that two and two is four now, always has been, and always will be.

Just so did Jesus accept the truth about his heavenly Father and himself. He was the perfect Son of a perfect Father, and he knew it. His reason for coming to humanity was to give this truth to a waiting world. The accomplishment of this task caused the worldly minded to crucify him because he started mortal mind out of its slumber. This marvelous message of

the Master's work, however, lives forever. His example shows us how to expect the right guidance in social, civil, political, and religious affairs when we turn to the right source.

At one time when the great Way-shower had been sorely tempted of the devil, angels came and ministered unto him, comforting him, and thus enabling him to go forward to still greater work. These same angelic thoughts of good will come to us as they came to him, if we will but bring them into our experience as he did. The demonstrations of prophets and apostles have come to us by way of the Bible; in Revelation we are told that John "saw another mighty angel come down from heaven... and he had in his hand a little book open; and he set his right foot upon the sea, and his left foot on the earth" (Revelation 10:1, 2); "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" by Mrs. Eddy records the discovery of the one active, practical, divine Principle which throughout the ages lay back of all the wonderful manifestations of God's presence with men. At many periods there have been proofs of angel thoughts guiding the destinies of men, individually and collectively; but today, through the illumination of Christian Science, we understand these spiritual intuitions and are learning how to demonstrate the unfailing direction of God.

Mrs. Eddy defines angels in part as "God's thoughts passing to man; spiritual intuitions, pure and perfect" (Science and Health, p. 581). Through inspiration we may listen for His angels; and if we shut out all belief in materiality, we shall find our textbooks bringing these lovely thoughts into our consciousness in proportion to our desire to know and understand more of God. There is always an angel or idea to correct every erroneous condition that may seem to appear. The envy, jealousy, selfishness, self-will, the mad ambition and pride of mortal belief may seem to rush in with material reasoning, but quiet contemplation of the perfection of God and His already completed universe will bring the answering Christ-spirit with which the light of understanding always illumines the seeming material darkness. The hosts of error flee before the light, because the luminosity of Love uncovers their utter nothingness, in revealing the allness of God.

(In another column will be found a translation of this article into Spanish.)

Rue de Constantinople

THE ardent girl was always climbing the slope of the Rue de Constantinople, on the shady side, where in the July mornings there was the smell of violets from the moist flower-stands of fat, white-capped bouquettiers, in the angles of doorways. Miriam liked the Paris of the summer mornings, the clever freshness of all the little trades and the open-air life, the cries, the talk from door-to-door; and most of all the convivial baskets of the laundress, piled up with frilled and fluted whiteness—the certain luxury, she felt as she passed, with a quick prevision, of her own dawn of glory. The greatest amusement perhaps was to recognize the pretty sentiment of earliness, the particular congruity with the hour, in the studied, selected dress of the little tripping women who were taking the day, for important advantages, while it was tender. At any rate she always brought with her, from her passage through the town, good humor enough (with the penny bunch of violets that she stuck in the front of her dress) for whatever awaited her at Madame Carré's. From "The Tragic Muse," by HENRY JAMES. (Boston: Houghton Mifflin.)

SCIENCE AND HEALTH

With
Key to the Scriptures

by
Mary Baker Eddy

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Other works by Mrs. Eddy may also be read or purchased at Christian Science Reading Rooms. A complete catalogue sent on request.

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Boston Day... Market, Votes, Curley, Peace...

(Continued from Page 1)

United States Post Office Department.

The Amharic version of "Hark the Herald Angels Sing" may burst forth upon the midnight air from the throats of a thousand Coptic carolers. Stockingless Ethiopian infants may perform their own version of hanging up the Christmas stocking—but Postmaster General James A. Farley and his myrmidons are completely disinterested.

Every year, the post office sends out a bulletin listing the dates on which cards, packages and letters must be mailed to all manner of foreign countries in order to reach their destination by Dec. 25. This year the bulletin includes such places as Aden-on-the-Red Sea, the Isle of Cyprus and Uganda in north central Africa, a British protectorate—almost everywhere, in fact, except Ethiopia.

It was understood that many Negroes, especially from Harlem in New York City, had planned to send gifts to friends and even to persons they had never heard of in the far-away land of the Negus.

Schools—Dr. Mackey And Tobin Back on Board

Rolling up tremendous votes for a School Committee contest, Maurice J. Tobin and Charles E. Mackey were re-elected yesterday to two of the three vacant posts. The third seat on the committee, which controls all phases of Boston public school life, was won by Henry J. Smith of Brighton.

Yesterday's total of more than 80,000 votes for Mr. Tobin came as a complete surprise as it was generally believed that, due to the lack of public interest, one half of that total would be sufficient to win first place. It had even been predicted that Mr. Tobin might have difficulty in even placing, due to the lack of Curley support which had been afforded him four years ago. Observers are prone to see in the Tobin vote the same alleged anti-Curley trend which manifested itself in Worcester.

Mr. Tobin's fine showing is expected to cause him to run for the mayoralty two years hence. He will probably be joined in the contest by John F. Dowd of Roxbury, the only city councillor to be returned with out a contest. Another probable candidate is Joseph McGrath, present chairman of the State Democratic Committee and former city councillor from Ward 13, Dorchester.

The City Council fight provided less of an upset than did the School Committee, although several of the councillors fighting for re-election were defeated. Of the 19 up for re-election 18 were returned. The remaining three were defeated by small margins.

The greatest surprise in the council fight was provided in Charlestown, where a newcomer with practically

no political support, James J. Mellon, swept to victory. His victory signalled the defeat of a political machine, which had dominated Charlestown politics for half a century.

Coast Guard—Gets Men and Fast Amphibion

Airport observers at East Boston today had an opportunity to inspect a new high-speed, all-purpose Grumman amphibion which will greatly augment the United States Coast Guard's aerial eye along the New England coastline. The new craft after landing at the airport proceeded to the new aerial station at Salem, Mass., where it will supplement the two larger twin-engine Douglas amphibions. Lieut. William L. Foley, commander of the Salem depot, flew the new ship from the factory at Farmingdale, L. I.

The new Grumman cruises at a speed close to 200 miles an hour. With it, Lieutenant Foley said, the Coast Guard could cover a 1000-mile patrol in five hours. The craft has room for two persons in the rear compartment in addition to the pilot.

Peace—Dr. Conant Praises Student Plan

To Shaun Kelly Jr., Harvard football captain and one of those in charge of the Harvard peace meeting tonight, came the following letter today from President James B. Conant:

"Dear Mr. Kelly: I was unable to accept the invitation to be present at the meeting. It seems to me this way of bringing the questions of war and peace before the undergraduate body is much to be preferred to the more spectacular methods of demonstrations and parades. Please extend to those undergraduates who have arranged this meeting my sincere appreciation of their efforts to see that an earnest discussion of these matters takes place and that the different views are presented."

WPA—Lifting of Rule On Relief Rolls Is Urged

To President Roosevelt today State Senator Edward C. Carroll directed a letter asking that the rule be lifted which requires ERA and WPA workers to be taken from relief rolls.

He asks that workers be chosen with a view to their circumstances, need and ability rather than from the circumstance of their having applied for relief prior to last May.

Under the regulation now in effect WPA and ERA jobs are given to men who received or applied for aid before last May 30. Senator Carroll pointed out in his letter to the President that in many meritorious cases men strove to keep off relief rolls and the present ruling has the effect of penalizing them for their effort.

Starch—It's Fine For Painting the Walls

Uncle Horace's stiff-bosomed shirt isn't the only thing that needs starching, according to Miss Grace Gerard of the Massachusetts State College. In a series of extension lectures, sponsored by the Middlesex County Extension Service, Miss Gerard suggests that a coat of starch over painted walls will help to give them an extra crisp look. The recipe for the starch, if followed properly, gives a thin liquid solution which is applied like paint.

If the starch is applied after every washing, says Miss Gerard, the walls will be kept in perfect condition for many years.

Which suggests a chance for some aggressive young councillor to offer the city an inexpensive plan for keeping Boston's City Hall walls from crumbling.

Newson—Tells of Great Publicity Siren to the FHA

"A conservative estimate of the amount of linage sold on better housing in this country since the inception of the better housing program is more than 61,000,000 agate lines," H. Dorsey Newson, chief of the FHA Information Division, told New England executives at a luncheon meeting here today.

New England, said Mr. Newson, has done an outstanding job so far in taking advantage of the great advertising opportunities which the housing program offers, "but... you are just beginning to break ground for bigger and better days..." He declared that even as the housing program had helped the newspapers, so the newspapers have been "one of the most potent factors in the success of the better housing program."

Said Mr. Newson: "A year ago there were 27,000,000 homes in the United States, of which 16,000,000 were in a state of disrepair. This means... that every other home in America needed something that must be supplied by labor or materials available in each community.... A year ago among

newspapers, real estate linage and building advertising, normally such an important source of revenue to every newspaper, had reached a low ebb. A year ago the banks were embarrassed by a surplus of idle money. A year ago nine tenths of the 4,000,000 to 5,000,000 men normally engaged in building operations and allied trades were unemployed....

"Along came the National Housing Act" which "gave the home owner a chance to secure funds up to \$2000 for modernization and repair, without collateral, without co-signers, but upon a purely character basis."

Then Mr. Newson traced the growth of loans under the act and showed how this growth had been accompanied by an increase in newspaper linage. He stressed the fact that private capital and not government funds were used in the loans. So far, he declared, defaults on the nearly \$200,000,000 lent to homeowners "have been almost negligible."

"The public is being constantly informed in relation to this program," said Mr. Newson, "and up to date there have been 81,000 different radio broadcasts, 17,000 speeches, weekly news flashes in the movie theaters with an estimated attendance of 31,862,530. There have been 11,626,400 canvass calls made and 7354 communities are now organized with better housing committees to forward the better housing program. All this is in addition to the tremendous amount of additional educational work contributed by the newspapers themselves."

Worcester—Gets \$162,048 In 'Work and Wage' Program

The Governor's work and wage program arrived in Worcester today. Jobs for some 1500 men for the next six months were announced by William F. Callahan, commissioner of public works.

The sum of \$162,048 has been allocated for road repairing and sidewalk building. Of this total, the State will contribute \$79,736 for materials and the Federal Government \$82,312 for labor.

Norton—Hyde Park Winner Illuminates 'Thanks'

In the Hyde Park section Clement A. Norton won re-election to the city council. Bright and early this morning he dropped by the City Hall press room to extend his thanks to reporters and chat about some side-lights of the campaign.

Most disconcerting experience of Mr. Norton's effort, he said, was observing a fireman studiously reading the funny papers inside a firehouse while Norton spoke on the outside. "Nothing I could say," chuckled Mr. Norton, "would jar his eyes from those funnies."

Although the campaign is over, Mr. Norton announced he would carry through for a few more days. A large electric sign at Hyde Park and Neponset avenues which read "Vote for Clem Norton," was changed last night to "Thank You, Clem Norton."

It will remain illuminated for two weeks, the councilman said.

'Mama'—Police Cars Get Strange Radio Call

Boston police cars cruising about the City this morning were listening to a radio report when they suddenly heard a child's voice wail, "I want my mama! I wanna go home!"

Consternation hit the listeners. Something must be wrong with the radio. How could such a non-police message get right into the police wavelength. Hasty phone calls were put through. Then came the answer.

A little blond girl of two, wearing a red coat and obviously lost, had been picked up at the Dudley Street station. The operator there put through a call to headquarters on the radio. As he was calling the lost young lady suddenly decided to wait out her plight. She thought she was talking to one policeman. Actually she managed to reach a dozen, roving the city in their squad cars.

FHA—New Drive In Bay State to Open

A new drive to stimulate home building in Massachusetts under Federal Housing Administration plans, will start tomorrow evening with a public mass meeting at the Hotel Statler, 8 o'clock.

Three Washington, D.C. officials now on a tour of the country to promote home building, will explain to the public how a house can be built and paid for economically under the FHA insured mortgage plans and why homebuilding is of vital concern to any community.

P. A. O'Connell and Mrs. Paul D. Rust Jr., have agreed to lead the Massachusetts housing drive which will be formally opened by the Statler mass meeting. Officials hope to stimulate a \$5,000,000 home building program in this State.

Cavanagh—Named For Clerkship of Court

Governor Curley today nominated Democratic State Senator Charles T. Cavanagh to serve as clerk of the Eastern Middlesex Court (Cambridge). The appointment was confirmed this afternoon by the Executive Council under suspension of the rules. Mr. Cavanagh's appointment is for five years and carries a yearly salary of \$4150.

Recount—Donovan Seeks One in Ward 6

Councilman George P. Donovan of South Boston today filed a demand with the election commissioner for a recount of votes in Ward Six. He lost his contest for re-election by 30 votes and charged today that persons using false names had voted for rival candidates.

He addressed a letter to Police Superintendent Martin H. King asking why patrolmen familiar with residents of the ward had been allegedly transferred to other parts of the city on Election Day.

Red Tape—Plenty To Delay WPA Projects

Probably the busiest office in Boston today is the Massachusetts WPA office which occupies nearly half of the fourth floor in the rambling Park Square Building. Always a busy place, the WPA

Tobin Heads School Vote

THE following is the vote for the three vacant posts on the Boston School Committee, the first three names being the successful candidates:

Tobin, Maurice J. (re-elected)	80,889
Mackey, Charles E. (re-elected)	69,058
Smith, Henry J.	27,334
Demeter, George	26,224
Sullivan, Joseph	26,224
Flaherty, John C.	20,090
Kolodny, Nymman H.	17,078
Glides, James E.	14,832
Moriarty, J. Arthur	14,333
Regan, Miriam G.	14,178
Marlin, Alice M.	11,849
McCulloch, Albert P.	10,127
Concannon, John J.	8,769
McCarthy, Agnes L.	9,617
Burke, Paul T.	9,357
Coppola, Angelo R.	9,107
Kaplan, Joseph L.	8,850
McCully, Melvin A.	8,744
Dalley, Francis D.	6,361
Kelly, Matthew J.	5,830
Casey, Warren A.	5,435
Palasa, Adam	4,905
Burke, James T.	4,509
Tamkin, Hayward	4,505
Carp, Herman	4,440
O'Hara, Frederick M.	4,220
Eisenstadt, Benjamin	3,904
Kelly, William P.	3,204
Donahue, John F.	3,159

Vote for Boston Council

The following members were elected to the Boston City Council. Designates re-election.

Ward Winner	Vote
1—Henry Selvitella	5185
2—James J. Mellen	4985
3—John I. Fitzgerald	5714
4—George W. Roberts	3662
5—Henry L. Shattuck	3281
6—George A. Murray	2713
7—John E. Kerrigan	2555
8—John F. Dowd	Unopposed
9—Richard D. Gleason	2149
10—John J. Doherty	3564
11—James J. Kilroy	3829
12—David M. Brackman	4872
13—Peter F. Fitzgerald	3377
14—Sidney Rosenberg	4073
15—Martin H. Tobin	4016
16—John L. McGrath	4435
17—Robert Gardiner Wilson Jr.	4735
18—Clement A. Norton	5232
19—James F. Finley	4596
20—James F. Finley	3888
21—James E. Agnew	2654
22—Edward M. Gallagher	4693

headquarters are working under forced draft this week. Administrator Arthur G. Roich wants to start all farm to market, road beautification and sidewalk projects

in Massachusetts within a week. Further, Mr. Roich wants the entire WPA to be in operation by Nov. 20. Before any work can begin on a project, it must be approved by the

Republicans Win By Big Margin In R.I. Town Election

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WESTERLY, R. I., Nov. 6.—Final counts early today revealed that Republican candidates in yesterday's election not only captured every major town office but increased their pluralities substantially over the margins scored by Republicans in the last election here two years ago.

The results show the Republican candidates won with margins of from 600 to 900 votes. Two years ago the pluralities averaged slightly better than 200 votes.

Only two offices were won by Democrats, the positions of moderator and clerk in the first district.

W. Russell Dower, Republican, was elected town clerk, defeating Arthur Gervasini, Democrat. The result was Dower 2406, Gervasini 1531. James M. Pendleton, Republican, was unopposed for town treasurer and collector of taxes.

Republicans hailed the victory as a sign that the Rhode Island first congressional district will turn back to the G. O. P. column next year. The district now is represented in Congress by Dr. John M. O'Connell, Democrat.

MIDDLETOWN, R. I., Nov. 6.—Republicans won all major town offices here yesterday, ousting the independent party which had been in control.

Philadelphia Seeks Man With Best Civic Record

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 6.—Who has done most for Philadelphia this year? That question is being asked again by the board of trustees of the Bok Award. Recommendations may be sent in by anyone, before Dec. 31. The award of \$10,000 accompanied by a medal, scroll and chest, will be made of Feb. 5.

Accounting Department, the Labor Department, the Project Department and the Engineering Department in the WPA office. "Federal regulations require extremely detailed work," Mr. Roich told newspaper men today as he explained reasons why his complete program may not go into effect by Nov. 20.

An administrative force of 1551 people is working to clear the road programs and then the entire WPA program. Already 63 projects providing work for 23,849 workers have been sent to the district WPA offices.

Socialists Sweep Bridgeport As Mayor McLevy Coasts To Victory With Record Plurality

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

BRIDGEPORT, Conn., Nov. 6.—Norman Thomas, the nation's perennial Socialist aspirant for the presidency, might obtain a modicum of encouragement in the career of Jasper McLevy, who today found himself returned to office as Bridgeport's Mayor by an all-time record-breaking plurality.

At the same time observers of the national political scene may find significance in the fact that a New England manufacturing center of 140,000 population has twice turned its back on both the Democrats and Republicans, this time by a majority more than 10,000 greater than ever before given a mayoralty candidate.... And this despite furious waving of the hitherto successfully diverting and disquieting red flag by the traditional parties.

Campaigned for 33 Years

Mr. Thomas might gain inspiration because Mr. McLevy sought office in Bridgeport for 33 long years before he met with success. It was a tireless 33 years, too, Mr. McLevy, a roofer by trade, frequently clambered down ladders, threw aside his hammer and nails to mount an improvised street-corner platform (often a soap box). From this vantage point he harangued citizens on the values of Marxian economics as well as the economics more familiar to his auditors, namely the frugal administering of their government.

They didn't take Jasper McLevy very seriously in those days. It was easy for opponents to pigeonhole his efforts in the category of things radical, hence anathema to preponderantly conservative American voters. But two years ago there came a change.

Jasper McLevy Makes Good In Bridgeport there are factories for almost everything from candy to firearms and sewing machines. When manufacturers began to close there were more men available to hear the street-corner overtures of Jasper McLevy, and the 57-year-old Scotch-American seemed to talk sense. His face, bronzed by years atop Bridgeport roofs, his hands calloused by

hard work, McLevy looked like a man who had his mind set on practical, horse-sense matters, not on ethereal dreams of economics, or darkling thoughts of violent revolution. The voters of Bridgeport decided the least they could do was to give him a chance. They did, and Jasper McLevy made good.

One of his first steps was to turn over to the police department a \$4000 automobile assigned to the Mayor's office. "Too extravagant," he explained.

When he was inaugurated he held his celebration "feast" in a lunch-car.

Stands on His Record

This year he based his campaign for re-election on his record. He counted economies he had put into effect, told how he had reduced the city debt and said he could do more if returned to office.

Even Socialists were surprised at the size of his majority. Besides McLevy, voters elected a 100 per cent Socialist board of aldermen and put Socialist candidates in every disputed city office. It was a Socialist landslide.

In Bridgeport today they started a boom: "McLevy for Governor."

Hartford and New Haven Elect Democratic Mayors

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Nov. 6 (AP)—

Connecticut's Socialists, assaying the role of defending champions for the first time, had scored a smashing triumph today in Bridgeport, while Democrats regained power in Hartford and retained control in New Haven.

Mayor Jasper McLevy, the first member of the Socialist Party ever to win a city election in the State, received an overwhelming vote of approval and carried the entire city ticket with him, which included the 16 seats in the Board of Aldermen.

The return to power of Democrats in Hartford, which normally votes Democratic, caused much elation in the party's ranks. The re-election of Mayor Murphy by more than 5000 for a third term was expected. New Haven Republicans found much cause for rejoicing, however, with the knowledge they had made further inroads in the ranks of the Democrats by cutting down the Mayor's 1933 majority considerably.



This Smart RIDING HABIT Need Only Cost You 19.85

Other Accessories, such as hats, are extra

—or buy a la carte! for instance: All wool RIDING COATS, 9.45 and 12.45 Whipcord BREECHES, 2.95 and 3.95 Whipcord JODHPURS, 3.45 and 4.45 All leather RIDING BOOTS, 5.95 All leather JODHPUR SHOES, 4.85 and 5.95

The new wide brimmed RIDING HAT 3.35 Washable capeskin RIDING GLOVES 1.95 Vivette checked FLANNEL SHIRTS, 4.85 Suede leather RIDING VESTS, 3.95

Needless to add—the values are typically Beckwith's!

Mail Orders Filled

A. BECKWITH & CO. Merchandise Sales Co. 37 Essex Street, Boston

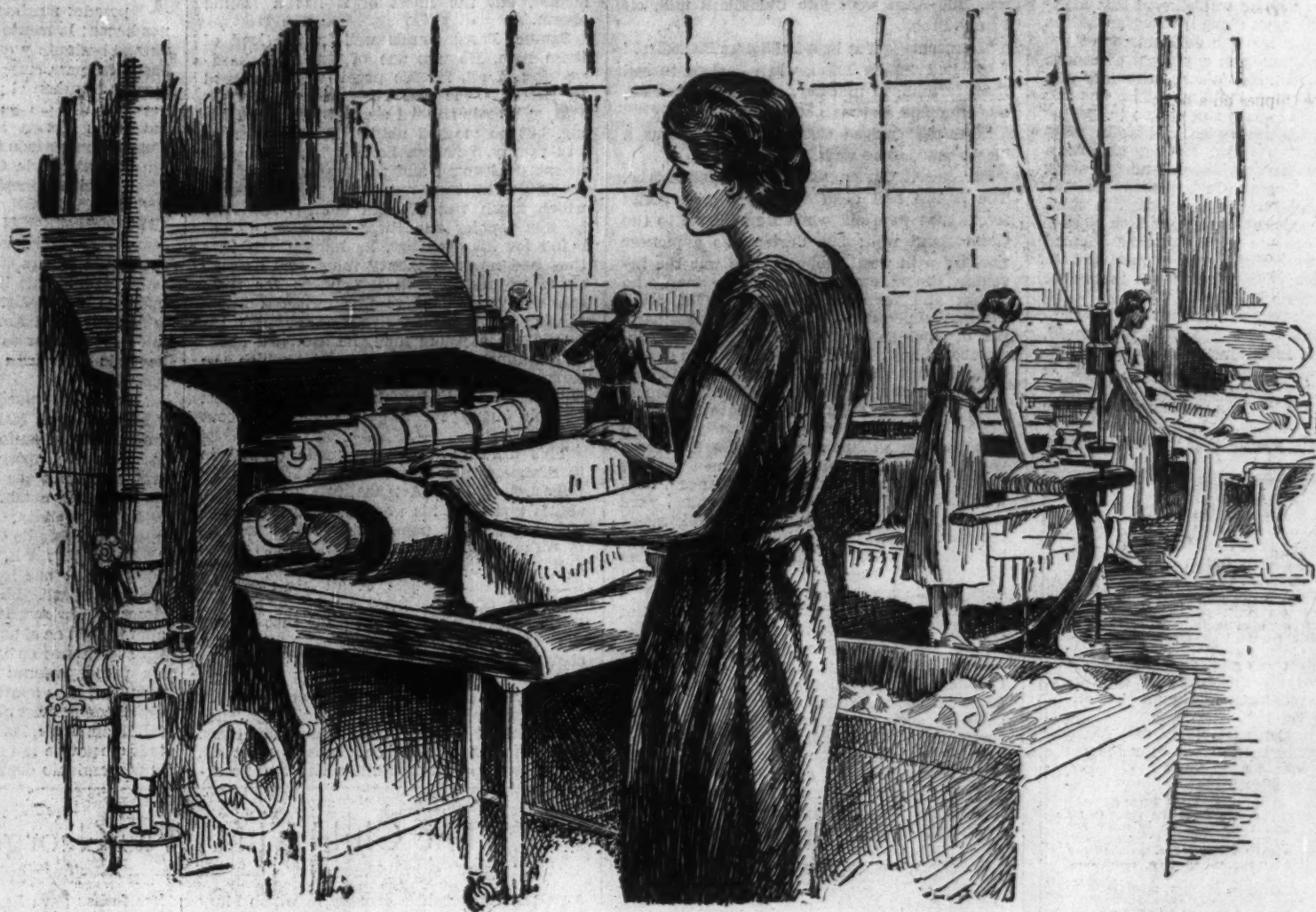


To You

who have put off buying a Coat until now

We are in the very fortunate position of being able to present to you Coats that are brand new, just arrived in the House. Modulated greys with ombre grey Persian, and rich inky blacks. Two are sketched. Ours are to be preferred at \$7.00 to 129.00.

The Dress Plot Jays Boston Temple Place Eleanora



The Job that a Telephone Saved

Eleanor Ryerson (real girl, but a fictitious name) did part-time work in a laundry. When there was work, the laundry called—not Eleanor, whose family had no telephone—but the people next door, who would tell her.

One day something went wrong. The laundry telephoned, but Eleanor was not told. Whether the people forgot or were busy with their own affairs, nobody knew. But Eleanor lost two weeks' work.

That decided her. She couldn't afford to lose any jobs. So she ordered a telephone for herself. In a week the

laundry called again. This time the summons came direct to Eleanor, and she went to work the next morning.

The job proved permanent and she stayed on the payroll. Moreover, she was able to get a job for her sister in the same laundry within another week.

A Typical Case

Eleanor Ryerson's case is like a great many others of which we have definite knowledge. Some of these have been told to us by employment agencies, which frankly state that a person with a telephone has a better

chance of getting a job than a person without one.

So, even with a limited budget, many people find a telephone a good investment when looking for a job.

For Telephone Information

You can order a telephone, or obtain information about telephone service, in any one of three ways: In Person—By Telephone—By Mail.

If you wish to call your telephone business office from a public telephone, the call is free. Just ask the operator for "Telephone Business Office," and your nickel will be returned to you.



Williams Faculty Takes Oath As Students Wave Flags And Town Joins in Jostling Measure

WILLIAMSTOWN, Mass., Nov. 6 (P)—The "Red, White and Blue Day" observance on the Massachusetts teachers' oath law ended, Williams College students put away their flags today and Williamstown merchants took in their bunting.

Town and gown joined yesterday in a gala celebration intended as a jostling for supporters of a recently enacted measure which requires oaths of allegiance to state and national constitutions from all Massachusetts teachers.

The Williams faculty took the oath. Williams students had their fun, and the town's merchants enjoyed a lively business from the outsiders who drove in to watch.

All as wished

It was all quite as the Williams-town Record, undergraduate publication which sponsored the demonstration, wished.

"Red, White and Blue Day has been planned so that patriots will believe it is a patriotic manifestation, and so that liberals will believe it is a liberal one," explained Raymond A. McConnell, Brooklyn, N. Y., editor-in-chief of the Record.

"We like everybody to be happy and believe what they want," McConnell had said.

And apparently everybody was happy and believed as they wished.

Flag Waved

A large group of students cheered and waved flags as the 80-odd members of the Williams faculty arrived at Griffin Hall to take the oath. The demonstration had been timed to coincide with the administration of the oath to the faculty.

One student unfurled a large swastika flag. Many clicked their heels and saluted their professors in Nazi fashion. Others goosestepped about the campus.

Francis B. Sayre Jr., a junior, grandson of President Woodrow Wilson, son and son of an Assistant Secretary of State, was one of a group of three who carried the huge swastika flag. Young Sayre was born in the White House.

Behind them, two youths, with rifle and drum, represented the "Spirit of 1918."

President Tyler Dennet was greeted boisterously as he entered flag-bedecked Griffin Hall.

The town was crowded with automobiles from surrounding communities and large numbers lined the streets. Storekeepers, whose cooperation was solicited by the Record, draped their business places with bunting.

A parade had been planned, but Philatelist President Corrects Stamp Error

WASHINGTON, Nov. 6 (P)—Because of President Roosevelt's intimate knowledge of ships, the fourth coming issue of transatlantic air service stamps will have three masts instead of two.

The bureau of engraving recently did a rush job in preparing the plate for the stamp. After working all night, the engravers submitted their work to the President for approval. He spotted, in one corner, the Yankee Clipper with only two masts. He suggested it should have three, and the plate was changed hastily.



Hatchet BRAND
VACUUM PACKED
PINEAPPLE

THE FULL FLAVOR Sealed in!

SOLD ONLY BY INDEPENDENT RETAIL STORES

THE TWITCHELL-CHAMPLIN CO.
Portland, Maine Boston, Mass.

What guarantee of financial strength can QUINCY MUTUAL offer its policyholders?

ANSWER: Quincy Mutual has a financial record which is sound by every test that can be made. The last statement of this company showed assets amounting to \$2,302,338 and a surplus for the protection of its policyholders of \$1,389,696. Today, as one of America's oldest and strongest fire insurance companies, Quincy Mutual can give its policyholders the maximum protection and security.



QUINCY MUTUAL
FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY
FOUNDED 1851
Quincy, Massachusetts
AGENTS EVERYWHERE IN NEW ENGLAND TO SERVE YOU

Renaissance Dawns for Grandmother's Plaster Statuary

Rogers groups, that adorned a hundred thousand parlors after the Civil War, emerge from attics as collectors' pieces and once more find a place in interior decoration.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., Nov. 6.—Grandmother's wedding gifts are coming out from under the attic eaves after many years of dust-gathering. The pendulum of popularity is rising again and the Rogers groups, those typically American pieces of statuary that held the center of the parlor stage in the homes of their time, are returning to their pedestals.

The story of the Rogers groups is as rich in human interest as the subjects chosen by their sculptor. They reached the peak of public favor in the period following the Civil War, when more than 100,000 were distributed. The coming out of a new group was then a widely heralded event and they were advertised from coast to coast. Yet at the turn of the century they were relegated to attic and storehouse.

Achieved Popularity

They won a popular welcome greater than has been given the work of any other American artist, and lost it almost as quickly. Their bulk was against them in the trend of national housing toward smaller rooms in smaller houses, and the essential fragility of their plaster construction constantly reduced their numbers.

Today, a perfect Rogers group is a collector's item. Foresighted dealers have been picking them up at nominal prices, and at a recent exhibition in Boston some 30 groups, the result of two years' collecting, were offered at prices ranging from \$16 to \$100 for single groups. One notable pair, The Photographer and The Sitter, was listed at \$160.

Among the Titles

The secret of their appeal lies in their humanity. John Rogers has been termed the first American to show his countrymen that sculpture was a living art. In an atmosphere of classical thought, he turned to the everyday life of his people to open a road that less daring artists were to follow. The titles of the groups are suggestive. They include: The Town Pump, Country Post Office, Mail Day, The Charity Patient, Coming to the Parson, The Favored Scholar, The Tap on the Window, Checkers Up at the Farm, Weighing the Baby, The Mock Trial, School Days, Feeding the Cows, The Frolic at the Old Homestead, and many others.

From the first, his groups were popular. When his small clay group, The Checker Players, attracted crowds at the Chicago Fair in 1859, and at the close of the fair brought \$75, he saw the possibilities of reproducing similar groups. Shortly afterward he brought out The Slave Auction in plaster.

Wide Popularity

Until 1880 he rode the wave of popularity. His war groups undoubtedly played their part in arousing patriotism; his sentimental and humorous studies won recognition on their own human appeal, and, in addition, his scenes from the contemporary stage reached still another section of the public of his day.

The first reproductions were made from the original clay groups and these were out in the market for a long time. These and Rogers found that bronze molds gave better results. The plaster casts were strengthened by interior metal supports and finished with an oil wash in gray or brown. At one time these oil washes were advertised for refashioning groups which had become dingy.

Miss Katherine R. Rogers, daughter of the sculptor, now owns most of the originals and the uniquely jointed metal molds from which the widely distributed groups were made. These she has arranged around the walls of the studio at the Rogers' home in New Canaan, Conn.

Other notable collections are in the museum of the Society for the Preservation of New England Antiquities at Worcester, the museum of the New York Historical Society, and the interesting stone house of the Belchertown (Mass.) Historical Society. The detailed story of the groups has been preserved for future generations in the carefully compiled volume: "Rogers Groups: Thought and Wrought by John Rogers," brought out last fall by Mr. and Mrs. Chetwood Smith of Worcester.

It remains for the years to decide how widespread will be their revived popularity. The earlier pieces soon will be a hundred years old. The groups are logical companion pieces to the carved rosewood and marble-topped tables that are rapidly returning to favor. They fill a definite need in the decoration of the rambling open spaces of the country home. Singularly enough, although John Rogers spent most of his working years in New York, he turned to country life for practically all his subjects.



Once Discarded Plaster Groups Staging Comeback in Art

Upper Left—The First Ride, a Rogers Group That Illustrates the Sculptor's Keen Feeling for Horse. He was Accustomed to Modeling From Life and Often Had a Horse Brought Into His Studio. Upper Right—The Country Post Office, a Rogers Group That Is Rich in Human Interest. Below—Miss Katherine R. Rogers, Daughter of John Rogers, in the Studio at New Canaan, Conn. In the Background May Be Seen Some of the Rogers Groups in Bronze.

McIntosh Apple Figures Out Profitable For Vermont and New Hampshire

McIntosh apples are best suited to Vermont's present day market demands and today lead all other varieties in the production of the best hillside orchards.

This is established by reports from both the Vermont and New Hampshire experiment stations. In the University of Vermont's orchards, a 30-year experiment, growing 13 different kinds of apples, has just been completed. According to extension officials, the experiment proves that the McIntosh apple is the most profitable to grow in Vermont orchards.

Yield 112,350 Bushels

A survey of New Hampshire's 45 best orchards, made during October, shows that McIntoshes lead all other varieties in the production of the best hillside orchards. The McIntosh orchards yielded 112,350 bushels of McIntoshes, as compared to 24,000 bushels of Baldwins, 12,150 bushels of Wealthies, 750 bushels of Delicious apples, and 300 bushels of Northern Spies. The ratings were made by C. O. Rawlins, horticulturist of the New Hampshire Extension Service.

The Vermont experiment shows that the McIntosh's nearest rival is the Wealthy apple, which, according to the report, sells well in the fall in a local market. Rhode Island Greenings, primarily a cooking apple, come third on the experiment station's list.

The Baldwin, Northern Spy and Arctic—all supposedly stock New England varieties—are no longer profitable to grow. The report states further that the Bellflower, the Bolken, the Fameuse, the Johnathan and the Westfield and the Seek-No-Further are no longer suited to Vermont's needs.

New Hampshire Takes Voluntary Fingerprints

CONCORD, N. H., Nov. 6 (AP)—New Hampshire today inaugurated a service of personal identification for its citizens under supervision of the Attorney General's office.

The system will include a permanent record of personal identification by card system through which fingerprints of the individual will be preserved with an accurate personal description. Each person who takes advantage of the state service will receive a card of identification.

Governor H. Styles Bridges was the first to have his fingerprints taken and identification record made for state files.

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5:15 Macoppe Family.... News; music.... Sport comment.... "Bobby Bonamy"....	5:15 News; features.... Housing clinic.... State House talk.... "Vanished"....	5:15 Lowell Thomas, newscaster.... Story.... Vocal recital.... "Voices" sketch....	5:20 Easy Aces sketch.... "Amos 'n' Andy".... "Myrt and Marge".... News Service....
5:25 Healy Steam Club.... Hawaiian music.... Fisher's Or.... Eddie Doyle....	5:30 "Lum and Abner".... After Dinner Revue Kate Smith; orche. Eddie Doyle....	5:30 "Paradise" sketch.... Musical Moments.... Easie Carter, news Phil Scott's Orche....	5:35 "Rendezvous".... solo.... "One Man's Fam. C. a. l. e. a. d. e. of Master of Mystery....
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Massachusetts State Dedicates Goodell Library

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

AMHERST, Mass., Nov. 6.—Massachusetts State College today dedicated its new and modern library, the completion of Goodell Library. The completion of Goodell Library this fall makes available to students for the first time adequate library facilities on the campus.

The building was named after Dr. Henry Hill Goodell, president of the college from 1886 to 1904, and first college librarian.

Incorporating every new idea available for modern library construction, the building is designed to offer students every facility for quick service and quiet study.

"Segregation of the different classes of readers so that the browsers will not interfere with those who are doing research and so that those who wish to meet for discussion over their books will not interfere with those who wish quiet, has been accomplished by arrangement of rooms for each purpose," explained Basil B. Wood, the present librarian.

The dedication ceremony was arranged by Fred J. Stevens, director of the Graduate School. Speakers were Clarence E. Sherman, librarian of the Providence Public Library; Charles S. Plumb, professor emeritus of Ohio State University, and Joseph L. Hills, dean of the college of agriculture, University of Vermont.

Simultaneously with the dedication of the library, Prof. A. Vincent Osmun of the botany department announced a gift of \$3000 worth of rare tropical plants to the state college from Harvard University. These plants, assembled by a generation of botanists, were part of a larger Harvard collection now being disbanded.

Two of the most valuable plants in the Harvard gift are said to be "The Great Mimosa" of Barbados, now coming into flower, and two 10-foot Colletia from Uruguay, armed with ferocious thorns.

The Monitor Views the News

Following are recent additions to and changes in the last published schedule of these news-casts. A schedule containing announcements of "The Monitor Views the News" in the localities or regions served by this edition appears on the first and third Fridays of each month. These news-casts are prepared by The Christian Science Monitor and released through local committees on publication. All times are local.

Change in Schedule Connecticut

Waterbury—Mondays to Fridays, inclusive, 4 p. m., WATR, 1190kc.

N. E. Young Republicans Seek Unanimity at Next Conference

RUTLAND, Vt., Nov. 6.—The Young Republicans of New England, encouraged by yesterday's triumph of Republicanism in state elections, today directed every effort toward achieving unanimity—a nebulous quality in their previous two meetings—at the Third New England Conference of Young Republicans to be held here Saturday and Sunday.

More than 300 delegates from the steadily growing New England clubs pledged their attendance. It was understood here today from the headquarters of the Council of Young Republicans. This number is expected to be swelled by party affiliates of all ages and by interested visitors to approximately 1000—the largest attendance so far to be present at a Young Republican conference.

This added interest since the two previous conferences—at New Haven, Conn., and Portsmouth, N. H.—was seen by Republican leaders to be stimulated by the inner fight between the more liberal Young Republicans and the conservative branch. Neither group has been able to effect a compromise at either of the two former meetings.

As New England has been considered a Republican stronghold in the past, wobbling only in the last Roosevelt landslide, national party officers and old line Republicans are eager to see what path the "youngsters" plan to take.

Certain observers at the last conference deplored the seeming inability of the Maine and Worcester "liberals" and the "conservatives" to compromise as a "failure to stick to positive, liberal and clean cut political action with which the movement was to have fired senior Republicanism."

Others saw in the lack of unanimity proclaimed from coast to coast today an equal lack of any dominant G. O. P. leadership. It is expected that at this week-end gathering a vigorous attempt will be made to patch the fences and to work out at least the outline of a constructive program.

Major addresses will be delivered by Representative John H. Chamberlain of New York, ranking member of the House Appropriations Committee, Representative Dewey Short, from Missouri, and Representative Charles A. Plumley, of Vermont.

Gov. H. Styles Bridges, of New Hampshire, and Gov. Charles M. Smith, of Vermont, both Young Republicans, will attend all business sessions. Harold G. Hoffman of New Jersey will also attend the Conference.

Wallace Stearns of Boston and President of the New England Council of Young Republicans will be the conference day welder.

Topics on the agenda expected to bring heated discussion are "Veterans Compensation," "Problems of Inflation," "Problems of Agriculture."

Slot Machines Seized In Rhode Island Raid

SOUTH KINGSTOWN, R. I., Nov. 6.—Establishments in this town comprising chiefly variety stores and cafes, were raided last night by town police, who seized 17 slot machines. The seizures were directed by Chief Walter McNulty.

For several days police in Providence and other Rhode Island cities have been conducting a drive on the illegal betting machines.



Economy Cube Steaks
... ALWAYS THE SAME !

Can you—or anyone else—think of any way to get Cube Steaks always the same, except to make them always of the same cut and kind of beef?

If you like an Economy Cube Steak once—and you will—you'll like it always; for there's just one cut that goes into Cube Steak in an Economy Market.

Always the same cut—always the same young tender steer beef. That gives uniformity, and it's the only way to get it.

Isn't it worth something to you to know you can come back to us time after time and duplicate what was so good last time?

ECONOMY Grocery Store

Listed Stock
QuotationsActive Trading
And Good Uplift
In Stock Prices

By Forrest Price

Bulls more bullish than ever. Stocks were whirled upward today in the most approved fashion. It was a strong and active market. Transfers totaled about 3,000,000 shares.

Whether the results of yesterday's elections, or the continued good earnings reports, or the better outlook abroad, or all of these developments combined had to do with the display of strength of stocks—well, take your choice.

Anyway stocks went up. Declaration of an extra dividend of 50 cents a share by General Motors doubtless was responsible for the soaring of that stock more than 3 points to a new high for a year or longer.

Du Pont went up more than 5 points also to a new high. A 5-point gain was recorded by Air Reduction.

The biggest advance was that of Minneapolis Honeywell which leaped upward 8 points to a new peak price.

Other gainers of around 3 to more than 4 points included Eastman Kodak, Pump B, American National, Engineers Public Service preferred, Outdoor Advertising A, Greyhound, National Lead, Chicago Pneumatic Tool preferred, Columbia Pictures, Columbian Carbon, Vadsco Sales preferred, Timken Roller, Connecticut Railway and Fairbanks preferred.

Improvement in stocks had to do with a general rise in bonds. United States Government bonds were in quiet demand, and prices rose throughout the group. Corporate issues were generally firm. North American Edison 5 1/2 made a new high. Foreign government bonds were somewhat mixed. The loans of Great Britain, Belgium, Japan and Argentina moved moderately upward. Those of France and Austria were soft.

Probably influenced somewhat by higher stock prices the major commodities were on the upgrade today. Cotton futures made good net gains. Copper was firm. The grains also improved.

How much higher are they going before a reaction sets in? That is a question asked by many stock traders and investors. Of course no one can answer that question intelligently. There are too many "ifs" and "ands" to be considered.

However, it is interesting to know that prices of listed stocks during the last month have advanced more than \$2,000,000,000 in the aggregate. And some of the standard issues are selling to yield around government bond returns.

And yet the market shows no indication of being "overbought." That is to say, it has been an orderly market. Stocks in large measure have been purchased outright. Notwithstanding the heavy sales during the last month, the ratio of brokers' loans on Nov. 1 to total value of all issued shares was 1.84 per cent, contrasted with 1.93 per cent on Oct. 1.

Market at a Glance

By Associated Press

New York

Stocks: Strong; heavy buying was sweeps list.

Bonds: Steady; low priced rails in demand.

Curb: Higher; broad advance over entire list.

Foreign exchanges: Quiet; gold currencies steady.

Cotton: Higher; trade and foreign buying; higher cables.

Sugar: Lower; December liquidation.

Wheat: Higher; sympathy with Winnipeg.

Corn: Generally firm; receipts light.

Cattle: Steady to a shade higher.

Hogs: Steady to 10 cents up; top \$9.45.

Foreign

London: The Stock Exchange resumed activity and strength today after early profit-taking. Industrials were prominent on trade expectations, while gilt-edged securities and foreign bonds were purchased by investors. Oil, gold mining, and transatlantic shares held quietly firm. The market closed firm.

Paris: Most issues continued their upward trend on the Bourse today as rises in London and other exchanges encouraged traders, although Renten reacted less favorably. Industrial and international issues were firm, while bank shares moved irregularly. The closing was firm.

Berlin: Irregular price fluctuations caused an unsettled tone on the Bourse today. The closing was listless and weaker.

Chicago Board

(Reported by Thomson & McKinnon, Boston)

Wheat

Open High Low Last

December 97.90 98.10 97.70 97.90

May 98.10 98.30 97.90 98.10

July 98.10 98.30 97.90 98.10

Corn

December 58.50 58.70 58.30 58.50

May 58.50 58.70 58.30 58.50

July 58.50 58.70 58.30 58.50

Oats

December 28.50 28.70 28.30 28.50

May 28.50 28.70 28.30 28.50

July 28.50 28.70 28.30 28.50

Rye

December 49.50 49.70 49.30 49.50

May 49.50 49.70 49.30 49.50

July 49.50 49.70 49.30 49.50

Winnipeg Wheat

Open High Low Last

December 97.90 98.10 97.70 97.90

May 98.10 98.30 97.90 98.10

July 98.10 98.30 97.90 98.10

Cotton Prices

(Reported by Thomson & McKinnon, Boston)

12:15 Net

December 11.00 11.02 11.00 11.02

January 10.98 11.00 10.96 11.00

March 10.96 11.00 10.94 11.00

May 10.94 11.00 10.92 11.00

July 10.92 11.00 10.90 11.00

Liverpool

Open High Low Last

December 6.00 6.02 5.98 6.00

January 6.00 6.02 5.98 6.00

March 6.00 6.02 5.98 6.00

May 6.00 6.02 5.98 6.00

July 6.00 6.02 5.98 6.00

Stro Bullish Forces Send Market Prices Sharp Upward

Closing Prices on N.Y. Stock Exchange

Range	Div.	High	Low	Nov. 5	Nov. 4	Nov. 3	Nov. 2	Nov. 1	Oct. 31	Oct. 30	Oct. 29	Oct. 28	Oct. 27	Oct. 26	Oct. 25	Oct. 24	Oct. 23	Oct. 22	Oct. 21	Oct. 20	Oct. 19	Oct. 18	Oct. 17	Oct. 16	Oct. 15	Oct. 14	Oct. 13	Oct. 12	Oct. 11	Oct. 10	Oct. 9	Oct. 8	Oct. 7	Oct. 6	Oct. 5	Oct. 4	Oct. 3	Oct. 2	Oct. 1	Sept. 30	Sept. 29	Sept. 28	Sept. 27	Sept. 26	Sept. 25	Sept. 24	Sept. 23	Sept. 22	Sept. 21	Sept. 20	Sept. 19	Sept. 18	Sept. 17	Sept. 16	Sept. 15	Sept. 14	Sept. 13	Sept. 12	Sept. 11	Sept. 10	Sept. 9	Sept. 8	Sept. 7	Sept. 6	Sept. 5	Sept. 4	Sept. 3	Sept. 2	Sept. 1	Aug. 31	Aug. 30	Aug. 29	Aug. 28	Aug. 27	Aug. 26	Aug. 25	Aug. 24	Aug. 23	Aug. 22	Aug. 21	Aug. 20	Aug. 19	Aug. 18	Aug. 17	Aug. 16	Aug. 15	Aug. 14	Aug. 13	Aug. 12	Aug. 11	Aug. 10	Aug. 9	Aug. 8	Aug. 7	Aug. 6	Aug. 5	Aug. 4	Aug. 3	Aug. 2	Aug. 1	July 31	July 30	July 29	July 28	July 27	July 26	July 25	July 24	July 23	July 22	July 21	July 20	July 19	July 18	July 17	July 16	July 15	July 14	July 13	July 12	July 11	July 10	July 9	July 8	July 7	July 6	July 5	July 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Business and
IndustryDomestic Cotton
Mills Have Good
Orders on Books

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
NEW YORK, Nov. 6.—Activity of domestic cotton mills is on a par with the pre-depression period, according to a survey by the New York Cotton Exchange Service.

In the 1922 to 1927 period, consumption of all cottons by mills in this country averaged about 6,500,000 bales a season, compared with 5,362,000 last season. Spinning mill activity in Great Britain is at a higher rate than in any period since pre-depression years.

"Domestic cotton mills have booked appreciably less of cloth business in the last two weeks than in the active weeks of the summer and early fall, but, since they are well provided with forward orders, they are not in need of new current business to avoid accumulations," says the exchange service.

"Mill activity is still tending upward. With allowance for seasonal fluctuations, domestic mill operations are now practically on a par with the average in the years from 1922 to 1927 inclusive."

"Cloth prices were generally firm last week, but they showed a little more evidence of irregularity than in recent months. Manufacturing margins on standard unfinished goods were generally maintained at the higher levels to which they have risen since early summer. Shipments of goods by the mills continue high, and finishing plants are active."

"While many buyers appear to have satisfied immediate needs, and are not disposed to buy ahead in volume, in view of the impending decision on the processing tax, expectation of a continuing large distribution of goods is encouraged by the increase in general business activity to new high levels for the current movement."

Great Britain continues to send very favorable advice as to cotton consumption and spinning activity—favorable, at least, in comparison with those received from Lancashire in recent years."

UNION TANK CAR COMPANY

Chicago, Ill., November 6, 1935.
The Board of Directors of Union Tank Car Company has declared a quarterly dividend of Thirty Cents per share on the outstanding Capital Stock of the Company payable December 2, 1935, to stockholders of record at the close of business November 15, 1935. Checks will be mailed by the Chicago Transfer Agent, C. W. HOCHSTETTER, Secretary.

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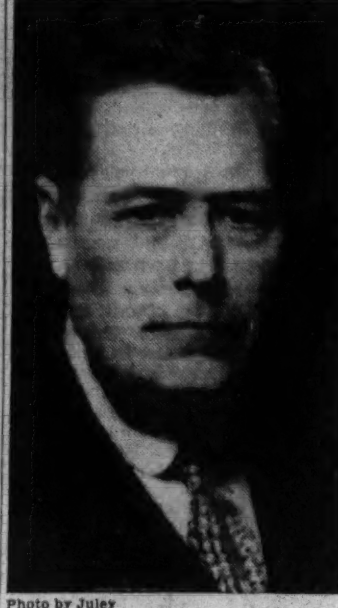
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61 Wall Street

Inflation Check Seen in Expansion of Reserve Requirements

Praises Auto Industry



Myron C. Taylor
Chairman of the Board of the U. S. Steel Corporation

Steel Head Sees
Country Well On
Road to Recovery

NEW YORK, Nov. 6 (P)—Praising the automobile industry for its leadership, Myron C. Taylor, chairman of the board of directors of United States Steel Corporation, last night said the nation was well on the road to recovery.

"It is evident," he said, "that recovery has advanced from its low point in quite a substantial fashion and now seems in a fair way toward moving forward steadily—not rapidly, because there are still too many great uncertainties to be reckoned with in this world of ours, uncertainties abroad and uncertainties at home."

Mr. Taylor spoke over the WOR-Mutual network on a program dedicated to the National Automobile Show being held this week in Grand Central Palace here.

Paying tribute to the automotive industry's accomplishments during the last few years, he said: "The industry has illustrated beyond question that increased volume means lower costs. Greater consumption, more employment and a better standard of living."

Taking advantage of the partial shutdown of business on Election Day, hundreds of persons viewed the 300 exhibits of what next year's automobile will be like.

Approval of the idea of holding the show in November instead of January, as heretofore, was voiced by W. S. S. Rodgers, president of the U. S. Steel Corporation.

"We believe," he said, "the plan will contribute to the leveling of employment and the maintenance of pay rolls throughout the winter not only in the automobile industry but in other allied industries."

Advertising Up
In Newspapers

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
CHICAGO, Nov. 6.—During September newspaper advertising continued to expand, paralleling increases in business activity in other lines, according to an analysis by Advertising Age. Lineage figures for 82 representative cities showed an increase over September, 1934, amounting to 5,321,000 lines, a gain of 3.9 per cent.

The total for September was 142,446,000 lines, compared with 137,125,000 lines in the corresponding month of last year. The increase was at a greater rate than established by comparisons in recent months.

Retail advertising expanded to 84,246,000 lines, compared with 80,564,000 lines for September, 1934, a gain of 4.6 per cent. General advertising showed an increase of 425,000 lines, totaling 23,854,000, a gain of 1.8 per cent.

Financial advertising continued its comeback, the September total being 2,187,000 lines, compared with 1,875,000 for the same month a year ago. The percentage gain was the handsome figure of 16.7.

NORTH AVENUE
SAVINGS BANK

1960 Massachusetts Ave., Cambridge

DEPOSITS GO ON INTEREST

NOV. 12

Deposit by Mail in this
63-Year-Old Mutual
Savings Bank

N. Y. Bankers See Remedy for Undue Inflation
In Right to Raise Reserve Requirements

By Harold M. Fleming
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Nov. 6.—Numerous proposals have been put forward to avoid the risk of upsetting the government bond market, which would be involved in the event that, as an anti-inflation device, the Federal Reserve authorities were to start selling their United States bond holdings.

One is that the Treasury borrow \$300,000,000 or \$1,000,000,000 from the public with a bond or note issue, and use the proceeds to buy back an equivalent amount of its obligations from the Reserve. The immediate objection to this is the questionable legality of the Treasury's paying off its obligations before maturity.

Another suggestion is that the Reserve let its holdings "run off" to the extent of \$1,000,000,000 or so as they come due. But the maturities are not necessarily timed conveniently for such a policy. Moreover, the banks, once sensing from the feel of the bond market that such a policy was being followed, or learning it from the weekly Reserve statement, and not knowing how far it might go, might immediately withdraw

from the market or perhaps begin to unload some of their own portfolio.

The government bond market is at present unusually important, center of attention. With the exception of the stock exchange it is the liveliest and most closely observed market in the country. The cash value of its daily transactions, over-the-counter as well as on the New York Stock Exchange, is frequently greater than that of the stock traded on the exchange. Its fluctuations are a matter of more general concern than at any time since the war. The banks' holdings of government bonds, swollen to record proportions, make them the more sensitive to this market.

Danger in Selling Bonds
It has even been suggested that the banks form a consortium and take over some of the Reserve portfolio. But it is doubtful whether the New York banks could be persuaded to do this without reserving the right to sell out of their own portfolios, and thus the sides would come out of the bag. If they did so agree, they might find themselves holding

The World's Business

China Cuts a Gordian Knot

IT IS difficult to believe that China will abandon silver as money in response to the government edict commanding silver in coin and bullion. A government cannot expunge a 500-year-old habit held by the people just by a stroke of the pen. Especially is this the case when the holder of the coin possesses so little police power as does the Chinese Government. The object of nationalization is to put the Nanking Government in funds for the purpose of "managing" the external value of China's currency. Official China is going in for that most modern fiscal device, a managed currency. But the innovation is not likely to excite traditional China—except in opposition. For the Chinese as a people are less affected and less interested in the foreign value of their currency than even the more or less self-sufficient Americans.

Silver in China occupies a triple-tiered throne. It is a medium of payments in that people buy goods with silver, though direct barter is not uncommon in the outermost parts of the country, where sheep are still sold for bolts of cloth. It is also a standard of value in that wealth is expressed in terms of silver. A landholding is still considered to be worth so many taels (a weight) of silver. It is, finally, a store of value. We in the West are used to the two former attributes in respect of the precious metals. A store of value is a new concept. At least it was a new concept. For in the depression years westerners themselves used a precious metal as a bank. Many persons at one low point in depression morale sold out investments and withdrew their bank balances and put the proceeds in actual gold.

In this respect silver is esteemed in China as a store even in ordinary times. The reason is that the white metal represents something the value of which they can trust above the word of local chieftains and bankers as expressed on their bank notes.

Payments were made and hoards were kept in bullion till relatively recent times. China in this regard is unlike India. In India silver and gold are treasured, as well as "hoarded," in ornaments. A Hindu will hang all his worldly wealth on his wife in rings, bracelets, anklets, bangles, and so on. To the rich in China—the poor live from hand to mouth—art works, paintings and jade are choicer possessions. Silver thus serves to concentrate material wealth more strictly than it does in India.

Minted silver or coins were introduced by foreigners. Till then the metal had been used as a medium of payments in bullion form. Chinese would pay out rude ingots called *sycee*, or shoe-shaped lumps of metal, for goods. Where did they get the silver? Not in China, which has never had much of it underground. Most of the silver in use before the start of the modern trading era originated in the mines of ancient Greece and Spain. Alonzo, the historian of Rome, actually traces the fall of Rome to the loss of the precious metals to the Orient.

In modern times the foreign "barbarians" brought minted trade dollars with them when they began to buy from the Chinese. The East India Company used to take out Spanish dollars and return with Chinese silks, teas, precious stones, embroidery, dinner and tea sets, ivory fans, and objects d'art. The company found that coin was practically the only foreign ware that the Chinese liked. As one of the Emperors, Chien Lung, in writing to George III, put it:

"As your Ambassador can see for himself, we possess all things. I set no value on things strange or ingenious, and have no use for your country's manufactures. This, then, is my answer to your request to appoint a representative at my Court, a request contrary to our dynamic system, which would only result in inconvenience to yourself."

Poor George III! Chinese as well as Americans were rude to him. Most of the silver that the Chinese Emperor would not accept came originally from the mines of the New World. The conquistadores and gallants of the Spanish Main brought the metal to Europe. For a time the shiploads had an inflationary effect

upon Europe. But in due course the metal disappeared into the holds of East India and other company vessels to pour into the voracious maw of the Orient. China and India are often called the great sinks for world silver.

Early Americans aided considerably in channeling the mined output of their continent to the East. The seafarers among them laid the foundation of many a New England fortune in the China trade. How often have I been in a New England home and marveled at the blend of truly colonial and truly Chinese atmosphere! It was not uncommon for the shippers to sail out of Salem with only ballast in the hold. Europe had nothing of value to the superior to the self-sufficient Chinese, certainly America hadn't. But the clipper supercargoes had to use something to pay for their China purchases. So they loaded up with "pieces of eight" in European ports for the long voyage to China around the Cape of Good Hope.

Dr. Tyler Dennett, now head of Williams College, tells a vivid story of the nature of the trade merely by citing an American merchant's business letter to him. He records the business of New York's leading export house trading with China in one year as: Specie, \$900,000; British manufactured products, \$356,407; American products, furs, silks, etc., \$600,000; silver coins, predominated. Sometimes the American ships were able to use British manufactures in buying the objects d'art for which their womenfolk waited over many a long and many month. The silver coin was found in the New England hills. It is used in China for medicinal purposes. The appearance of the American flag in China waters coincided with the dwindling of China's own stocks. The market for the silver coin was discovered by accident. Some Chinese came aboard a Yankee clipper while it lay at anchor at Canton and saw some worn skins lying on the bunks. They bought them so eagerly that the Americans ever on the lookout for something to sell silver to the Chinese really desired, filled their next boat with furs.

Those were far off days when the only American products needed in the Far East were furs and a root from New England's hillsides. America's position in those days was the reverse of what it is today. In some respects modern America is like traditional China. A self-sufficiency gospel in so far as buying is concerned is prevalent without the consciousness of Chien Lung. It is expressed in tariff policy. One result is that the precious metals are debouching on America's shores as constantly as they did on China's 150 years ago. In those days the American Congress complained of the exodus—as American financiers are today complaining of the influx. A House Committee report said that "the whole amount of our current coin is probably not more than double that which has been exported in a single year to India, including China in the general term."

All this history of Chinese absorption of silver down the years strikes the foreigner as soon as he lands on Chinese soil and hears the local dollar referred to as "Mex." This is shorthand for Mexican. The old ships used to carry out Mexican dollars in payment for their purchases. Before that Spanish dollars were used. Indeed, all the old trade dollars about which so many tales of adventure have been written may be found somewhere or other in China. The Chinese themselves have been minting their own silver dollars since 1890. They were almost pure silver; for the Chinese still wanted their silver by weight, not face value.

All told the national hoard is given at 2,500,000,000 ounces. At 65 cents an ounce, this huge store would amount to \$1,625,000,000. Will the Chinese, then, hand over that silver for bank notes? It seems hardly likely. No doubt the Government will obtain the silver lying in the banks in Shanghai and vicinity and the coins in use in the area subject to Nanking control. But traditional China will stick to its silver till the metal is forced out of its hands by the compulsions either of police or of necessities of spending.

the bag for other banks with large portfolios of government securities.

It has been suggested that the Reserve banks reach a given figure (say \$3,500,000,000) sufficient of the governments held will be sold to keep excess reserves from rising above this figure. But this would involve a dangerous commitment on the part of the Reserve authorities. The financial community would immediately conclude—"No open-market sales of Reserve holdings until such a figure is reached." The authorities' hands would be tied against a sale even if they became obviously necessary before such a figure was reached. Correspondingly if the figure were reached, the Reserve would have to take the threatened action whether conditions were against it or not.

Any effort to have excess reserves at a given level by open-market operations would put the government bond market at the mercy of gold movements, and of in- and out-flow of "money in circulation."

The other general suggestion of Dr. Anderson, that reserve requirements be raised, seems on the face of it far easier. Nothing is necessary but a stroke of the pen, and there would be no danger of upsetting the equilibrium of the government bond market, at least in any direct way.

Authorized by 1935 Act
The theoretical objection to this is that the banks' unequal amounts of reserves in excess of legal requirements. The board can raise the requirements as much as 100 per cent above the present level. But in so doing it might raise the tide level above the chin of some of the banks with steeper supplies of gold and silver, while leaving others high and dry.

This objection does not hold good at present, however. The excess reserves are said to be distributed with remarkable evenness, and the country banks, who might be expected to put up the most vociferous objections, would at present be affected no more than the downtown New York banks.

This is the policy which the Reserve authorities, if they must take some action, would probably prefer to take. It would make practically no change in the present position.

Moreover, this power of changing reserve requirements was originally granted as an emergency measure. Under the Emergency Banking Act of 1933, the Federal Reserve Board was permitted to increase reserve requirements, to "declare that an emergency exists by reason of credit expansion" and "during such emergency" to increase or decrease the reserve balances required. Thus it was intended for use during an existing emergency. The Banking Act of 1935, however, changed the law so as to authorize such action "in order to prevent injurious credit expansion or contraction," in other words, to avert a future emergency.

Raising Reserve Requirement
Downtown bankers are inclined to consider the open-market operations as a more delicate weapon, for more normal times, and the manipulation of the member bank reserve requirements as a more ponderous and powerful weapon, to be used for emergencies. If the reserve requirement is raised now, no one will be hurt, but the banking system will be put in such a position that if it does start to expand it will be more promptly put itself where the more sensitive weapon of open-market operations can be employed upon it. At such time it would not be necessary for conservative bankers to debate such operations in terms of billions and billions of dollars, but in smaller sums and at more gradual rates.

Although the Reserve authorities have had the weapon at hand of raising member bank reserve requirements for more than two years, it has not yet been used. The fear is not used soon, the development of new conditions or even the mere passing of time will make it politically unwise to use it. On the other hand the fear is also felt that the Reserve authorities may be tempted to use it too often.

Some people envisage the time when the manipulation of the reserve requirements might take the place of the former manipulation of the discount rates. Tremendous and unpredictable forces, such as a vast outflow of gold or a vast expansion of member credit, could wipe out the present excess reserves and drive the member banks "into the Reserve" for rediscounting.

increase in price
Of Finished Steel

PITTSBURGH, Nov. 6 (P)—Prices of finished steel rose today for the first time in six months, reflecting increased orders.

One big producer disclosed unofficially new quotations: \$29 at Pittsburgh for re-rolling blooms, slabs and billets, and \$30 at Pittsburgh on sheet bars. This is an advance of \$2 a ton.

An increase has been expected for weeks. The cost of alloys and raw materials have climbed steadily in the past year.

Steel company officials declined to be quoted on the increase although saying it had become effective.

Elect Roeser Head
Of Petroleum Assn.

DALLAS, Texas, Nov. 6 (P)—Charles F. Roeser, of Fort Worth, was elected president of the Independent Petroleum Association of America.

Oklahoma City, Okla., was selected for the 1936 annual meeting. Tulsa was chosen for the midyear meeting, during the International Petroleum Exposition in May, 1936.

State vice-presidents include: Massachusetts, A. C. Malcom, Haverhill; New York, D. J. Sweeney, Buffalo.

Heavy Industries
Seen Taking Lead
In Business Rise

WASHINGTON, Nov. 6 (P)—A prophecy of further business recovery in 1936, centering in the long-depressed durable goods industries, is issued by the Bureau of Agricultural Economics.

It forecasts industrial production and income of industrial workers probably would be about 10 per cent higher than this year.

"Taking a longer-time view," the bureau continued, "it appears that the trend of industrial activity and of consumer-buying power, which has been generally upward in the United States and in many foreign countries during the last three years, probably will continue through the next two or three years."

Price Level Outlook

"The general price level in the United States and in many foreign countries may continue to advance during the same period, though possibly not at a rate as rapid as the increase in industrial production, unless monetary or credit inflation becomes a factor in raising the general price level."

"The most comprehensive survey of 1936 prospects to come out of a federal agency so far, the business forecast was included in a summary of the 1935-36 agricultural outlook. The bureau devoted much space to analysis of the industrial outlook with the explanation that further improvement in farmer-buying would depend in large measure upon continued expansion in urban demand for farm products resulting from gains in worker-income."

Among 1936 probabilities, the bureau reported the following:

Greatest advances probably would be recorded in the durable goods industries, as reflected in the railroad, building and automotive fields.

Increased purchases of equipment and supplies by the railroads.

Sharp Building Gains Seen

Further gains of 50 to 100 per cent in residential building as deferred housing needs make themselves felt. Increasing plant modernization, with consequent expansion in demand for machinery and other equipment, but not much gain in construction of commercial buildings.

Some expansion in bank credit under impetus of current low money rates and record bank reserves.

Further improvement in farm credit attending the passing of emergency refinancing of farm loans.

Additional improvement in sales of farm machinery, despite the fact such business this year has been the best since 1930.

The bureau noted that business expansion in the United States had tended to strengthen economic forces abroad and that the world depression definitely seemed to have run its course in most countries.

Auto Production
In October 255 P. C.
Above September

NEW YORK, Nov. 6 (P)—An increase of 255 per cent in the October output of members of the Automobile Manufacturers Association compared with September is announced.

The sharp increase in production of cars and trucks, the association reported, was due to the advance in the date for new models this year.

The association's members, which include all but one major producer, turned out 210,392 cars and trucks in October compared with 59,339 in September, and 94,059 in October, 1934.

In the first 10 months of the current year the output was 2,241,229 units, a gain of 21 per cent over the 1,852,657 units in the like period of the previous year.

Air Line Negotiator



John D. Hertz
Partner in Lehman Brothers and Founder of the Chicago Yellow Cab Co., Inc.

Lehman-Atlas Group
Buys Air Line Stock
Of General Motors

NEW YORK, Nov. 6 (P)—Acquisition of General Motors Corporation's dominant interest in Transcontinental & Western Air, Inc., by Lehman Brothers, investment bankers, and Floyd B. Odum of the Atlas Corporation, investment trust, awaits only the formal transfer.

Arrangements for the sale of the stock were announced by John D. Hertz, a partner in Lehman Brothers, who negotiated the deal.

General Motors held 13 per cent, or 81,204 shares, of the air line's common stock. The purchase price was not announced, but at yesterday's closing price on the stock market the shares were worth \$1,200,000.

Mr. Hertz, founder of the Yellow Cab Company, which he sold to General Motors for about \$40,000 in 1927, and an executive of other transportation companies, declined to discuss details, but Wall Street sources said the latest deal carried with it control of the so-called "Lin" line.

Mr. Hertz is making his first venture into aerial transportation and he will be the first transportation financier to dominate the T. & W. A.

Mr. Odum—slight, bespectacled, 43-year-old minister's son—is credited in Wall Street with outfoxing the depression by building a \$40,000 estate in three years into the \$110,000 Atlas Corporation.

They combined forces in the reorganization of Paramount Pictures Corporation and recently obtained part of the Radio-Keith-Orpheum holdings of the Radio Corporation of America.

The Lindbergh line, valued at \$5,000,000 at the end of 1934, operates 2400 miles of airways extending from New York to Los Angeles.

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Foreign Issues
Win Exemptions
Under SEC Order

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
WASHINGTON, Nov. 6.—Foreign issuers will continue to have exemption from Section 16 of the Securities Exchange Act which covers trading by officers, directors and principal stockholders and Section 14 (a), dealing with the solicitation of proxies and consents if they obtain permanent registration of their securities on the United States exchanges by March 31, according to a rule adopted by the Securities and Exchange Commission.

The commission said that a realistic approach in handling the problem has led to the conclusion that the interests of American investors would be served best by this action.

The exemption was made applicable to Forms 18, 19, 20 and 21, used, respectively, for registration of bonds of foreign governments and their political subdivisions; certificates issued against foreign issues; securities other than bonds of foreign private issuers, and bonds of private issuers.

Issuers of foreign securities other than bonds are chiefly affected by the decision and the SEC says that such issues registered on exchanges in the United States were relatively few in number.

Foreign issues which are temporarily registered on the stock exchanges are now granted the exemption.

It is believed that the decision will facilitate permanent registration on the Stock Exchanges of foreign issues which otherwise would be thrown into the over-the-counter market after March 31.

Some foreign issues are said to have criticized Section 16, which made it possible for the SEC, if foreign equity securities were registered on the exchanges, to compel monthly reports of trading and holdings of such securities by directors, officers and large holders of the securities.

German Coal and Iron
Exports to Italy Rise

BERLIN, Nov. 6 (P)—Coal exports from Germany to Italy increased 33 1/2 per cent in the first nine months of 1935 and exports of pig iron doubled, official figures show.

The pig iron shipments jumped more than 400 per cent in the month of September than those of August, 27,000 tons to 8700 in August.

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Americans Open Hockey Schedule Against Chicago

By a Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

Hockey forces its way to headlines this week with the opening of the National Hockey League, Thursday, Nov. 7, a new edition of the New York Americans will skate out on Chicago ice to do battle with the Black Hawks. The make-up of the league with eight teams instead of nine has helped every team by dividing up the players who sported the former St. Louis uniforms.

The only managerial changes from last year take place in Canadiens and Americans. The once great "Flying Frenchmen" are now under new ownership and the veteran defenseman, Sylvio Mantha is playing manager. Americans are still owned by W. V. "Bill" Dwyer; but the managerial reins are in the hands of "Red" Dutton, playing-defenseman. To help him, Dutton has called upon his friend from the Prairies, E. R. "Rosie" Helmer, to coach.

Hockey players are fickle individuals, playing a great game one year and the next season playing much below expectations. Because of this the critics are slow to pass judgment concerning team chances. Montreal Maroons took top honors last season and during the off season Tommy Gorman has made strategic moves that look good.

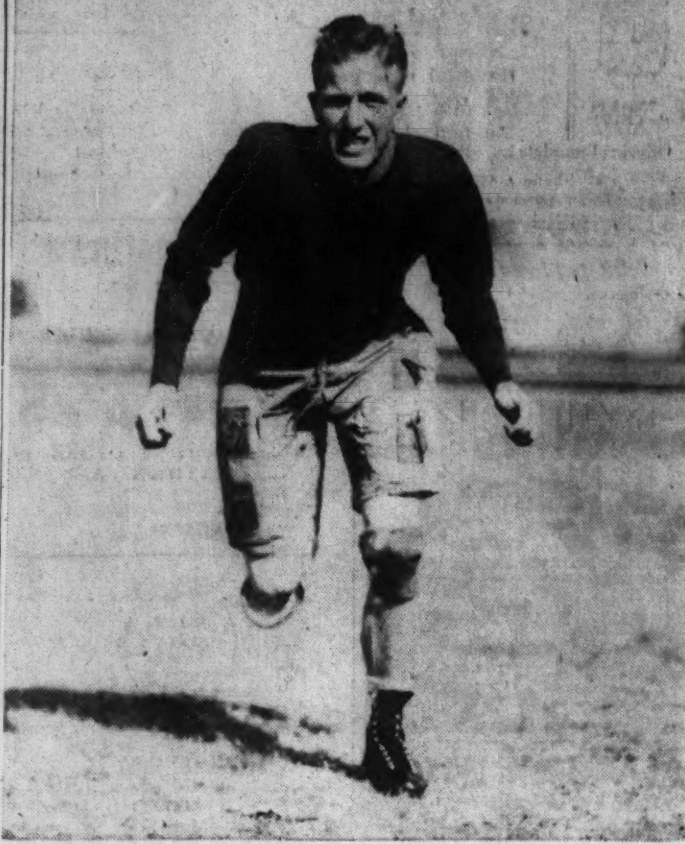
Beveridge For Maroons

If Alex Connell does not return to guard the nets, the Maroons have Bill Beveridge, Ottawa and St. Louis goalie of experience, and Bill Taubert, minor league with reputation, to fill the gap. The same defense of Lionel Conacher, Allan Shields, Stew Evans and Marvin Wentworth is good enough for any team. Offensively the veterans, Hooley Smith, Jimmy Ward, Joe Lamb and Dave Trotter will keep the team in the running.

Toronto Maple Leafs cleaned house a little by sending Hank Cotten to Americans and Hec Kilrea to Detroit. The same defense operates for the Leafs with George Hainsworth in goal, fronted by Red Horner, Happy Day, King Clancy and Bill Hollett. The starting forward line of Joe Primeau, Harvey Jackson and Charlie Conacher is back, with Buzz Bell, Bill Thoms and Frank Finnigan for relief. A new line may be developed in Art Jackson, Pep Kelly and Nick Metz, youngsters belonging to Conny Smylie up and coming.

Bruins have relief men for the defense and more speed added to the forward lines which should help. If these won't do Eddie Powers has Marty Barry and Nels Stewart are gone; but Roger Jenkins, Conney Welland and Teddy Graham would account for the deficit. Rangers look

Star Scholar and Player



R. Morris McDannald '36
University of Oklahoma Football Team

to be in a precarious situation. Lest Patrick has depended upon Ching Johnson, the Cook brothers and Frank Boucher too long. Earl Seibert, partner of Johnson on the defense, is the only standout to measure up to the veterans. Whether his second-string men of next years are ready to become stars in their own right remains to be seen.

Amerks Most Improved
Red Dutton's New York Americans look like the most improved team in the circuit; but Amerks need so much improvement that opinion must be held in abeyance awhile yet. The veteran standbys, Rabbit McVeigh and Normie Himes, are gone. Hal Cotton, Nels Stewart, Joe Jackson, and Nels Stewart are gone; but Roger Jenkins, Conney Welland and Teddy Graham would account for the deficit. Rangers look

Nebraska Might Win Conference Race Saturday

Big Six Football Standings

	W	L	T	For	Agst	P.C.
Nebraska	3	0	0	18	3	1.000
Kansas	2	0	0	16	3	1.000
Oklahoma	1	0	0	16	26	.333
Kansas State	0	1	0	1	12	.000
Missouri	0	1	0	1	12	.000
Iowa State	0	1	0	1	12	.000

Big Six Football Games

Nov. 9—Nebraska and Kansas at Lincoln, Mo.; Kansas State and Iowa State at Ames, Iowa; Oklahoma and Missouri at Columbia, Mo.

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

COLUMBIA, Mo., Nov. 6.—If Nebraska defeats Kansas at Lincoln, Neb., this Saturday the football championship of the Big Six will be decided. If the Cornhuskers lose they may still tie for the crown, in the event Kansas is defeated by either Iowa State or Missouri in subsequent games.

Victory would give Nebraska a slate clean of defeats, though somewhat smudged by a tie with Kansas State. The Cornhuskers have won three games, and the affair this Saturday is their last in the conference. Kansas, however, is undefeated and untied in league play.

Kansas State, though defeated by Kansas, still has a chance to enter a tie if there is one. This would require victories over Iowa State at Ames and Oklahoma at Muskogee, Okla., and Missouri later. The two last named meet here at Columbia, Saturday.

Nebraska Shows Power

Nebraska came within a step of the title the other day defeating Missouri, 19 to 6, on a muddy gridiron. The game was played on the kind of footing which equalizes competition, making both sides mediocre so far as fancy technique is concerned, but the Cornhuskers showed the power to come from behind. Sam Francis, fullback, scored two touchdowns and a place kick for after-point, and John Williams, guard, counted a touchdown. Francis scored the first one on a one-man march of 27 yards, ending with a plunge from the one-yard line to slide over the goal. Williams counted next when Johnny Howell, quarterback, forward passed to Lloyd Cardwell, halfback, who lateraled to Williams, completing a 45-yard scoring play. These touchdowns were in the last two periods, respectively. In the third after a quick advance Francis slogged over from the one-foot line.

Hawks Least Concerned

Chicago Black Hawks seem least concerned about new faces. They have let Lolo Couture go and are trying out Emory Hansen from the American Hockey Association, but apart from these changes the team lineup will be much the same as last season. Only the uniforms will be radically different. In the opening game against Americans it is possible that Howie Morenz, center, and Lorne Chabot, goalie, may be absent. Morenz has been a holdout and Chabot has been injured. Another recruit from the A. H. A., Mike Karakas, is the substitute for Chabot if necessary.

After the Thursday game, Americans travel to Toronto to open the Maple Leaf season Saturday. On Sunday Rangers invade Detroit, and then go to Montreal to meet Canadiens Tuesday. Montreal and Bruins, the other two clubs, open their seasons Nov. 17 at Montreal. After that date the teams swing into a more stable schedule of from two to four games a week on regular playing dates.

State Ties in Fog

Kansas State played in a fog to a 15-13 tie with the last Saturday. Barney Hays, end, scored first for the Wildcats, receiving behind the goal a pass from Ted Warren, fullback. The brilliant 40-yard return of a punt by Howard Cleveland, quarterback, put the ball on the 10-yard line in Washington. This touchdown which tied the score in the first period, Warren kicked the afterpoint to put the Wildcats ahead. The K-State boys scored again in the third, when Bill Hemphill, end, charged in to take a punt, ending with a plunge from the one-yard line to slide over the goal. Last year's engagement between the Cornhuskers and the Jayhawks resulted in a 3-to-0 victory for the former. This season's crucial affair may be just as close, whichever wins.

Southwest Conference Football Scores

	Rice	Texas A. & M.
30-Denton	0	51-Ark. Frosh. 0
30-Austin	0	12-Kan. State 10
14-Tulsa	0	7-T. C. U. 13
14-Wash. (Mo.)	6	6-Baylor 7
10-Rice	0	14-T. C. U. 19
18-Simmons	0	6-Baylor 14
20-Texas	6	14-Arkansas 14
158	43	95

Big Six Football Scores

	Nebraska	Kansas State
28-Chicago	7	12-Duquesne 0
20-Iowa State	7	0-Fort Hays 0
7-Minnesota	0	12-Arkansas 7
0-Kansas State	0	0-Nebraska 0
18-Missouri	0	2-Kansas 13
10-Missouri	0	13-Tulsa 7
93	32	27

Missouri Showed Better

Missouri showed better than Oklahoma against Nebraska, and may therefore anticipate the clash with the Sooners in some confidence. Nebraska made 19 points against each, but Oklahoma did not score, while Missouri was successful on the field. The Jayhawks lost 13 to 0 to the Cornhuskers' six, gained only 30 yards less by rushing, and completed five of 15 passes attempted. Missouri, taking advantage of a fumble, scored in the first five minutes of play. Alfred Londe, quarterback, marked up the touchdown.

Oklahoma, which defeated Missouri last year, 31 to 0, was another team to lose though outgaining its opponent last week. The Sooners advanced 187 yards against 58 for Kansas, and made 11 first downs for Kansas, but lost the game 13 to 0.

Cleveland Signs Ripley

CLEVELAND, Ohio, Nov. 6.—Manager Harry E. Feltz of the Cleveland Falcons, professional hockey team, said last night he had signed Vic Ripley, major league center who last year played with the New York Rangers and the St. Louis Eagles.

Champions Disbanding

HALIFAX, N. S., Nov. 6.—(Re)liable sources here claim that the Halifax Wolverines, Allan Cup holders, were disbanding and planned to pass up their right to represent Canada in the 1936 Olympic Games.

N. Y. U. Harriers Win

NEW YORK, Nov. 6.—New York University defeated City College in a five-mile cross-country run through Van Cortlandt park today. The score was N. Y. U., 24, C. C. N. Y., 21.

Same Old System And Same Players Operate for Hawks

CHICAGO, Nov. 6.—The same old system—speed and more speed—operated by almost the same cast that battled through last season, will carry the Chicago Black Hawks hopes for National Hockey League and Stanley Cup honors in 1935-36.

Manager Clem Louglin, starting his second season in charge of Maj. Frederick McLaughlin's club, has made few changes in the setup that finished second in the American division and lost to the Montreal Maroons in the playoffs. He thinks it has good chance of regaining the Stanley Cup.

The Hawks will skate out onto the ice at the Chicago Stadium tomorrow night in the opening match of the long campaign, with two new faces, and lacking two old ones. Rosario (Lolo) Couture, veteran right-winger, and Bill (Cowboy) Kendall have been released. Eddie Ouellette, a young forward from the International League, and Mike Karakas, spare goalie, have been added.

Attack Appears Strong

Up front the Hawks appear to be just as strong as last season. The first line of "speed" boys takes the ice with Howie Morenz, one of professional hockey's all time greats, at center, with Johnny Gottselig and Harold (Mush) March flanking him. Morenz has been bothered by a back injury suffered in training, and if he is unable to start, Ouellette will fill in for him.

After Morenz, Gottselig and March come the "money" set of Elwyn (Doc) Romnes, 10 pounds heavier but lacking none of his speed, at center; Paul Thompson, a fine shot, at left wing; and Donnie McDaiden at right wing. McDaiden has played every forward position and put in some time at defense last year, but appears to have found himself with Romnes and Thompson as his main line.

Burke and Coulter

Marty Burke, who came to the Hawks from Les Canadiens with Howie and Leslie Lorne Chabot, will team with Bill Art Coulter on the first defense line. While they are off the ice, Alex Levinsky and Art Wiebe will handle the business. Chabot, winner of the Georges Vezina memorial trophy for last season, may have to fight for his job. He will be the third defenseman when the Hawks begin starts due to an injury and may have trouble in displacing Karakas.

Bay State Golf Committees Named

CHARLES E. MASON, president of the Massachusetts Golf Association, has announced the standing committees for 1936. The custom of appointing the various committees at an early date so that all necessary meetings and plans for the coming season could be accomplished during the winter months was installed last year during Mason's first term.

Norman E. Dupee, Charles River Country Club, is chairman of the handicap committee again and William O. Blaney, Brae Burn Country Club, who was captain of the state team last season, is chairman of the state team and rules committee. The other committee heads are John H. Nies, United Sheds Machinery A. A., tournament committee; Richard D. Sears Jr., Myopia Hunt Club, course rating committee; and Edward J. Root, Salem Country Club, service committee.

State Championships Named

The M. G. A. has also announced that the handicap cards for 1936 would be available within a week, and that courses for the 1936 Bay State championships would be named soon. It is expected that the Longmeadow Country Club will get one of the major championships next season. This year the open championship was awarded to Longmeadow and later transferred to Oak Hill Country Club, Pittsfield, when the Longmeadow officials held that another year was necessary to prime the course for a championship event.

National Professional Football League Standings

	W	L	T	For	Agst	P.C.
Green Bay	5	0	0	26	40	.714
Chicago Bears	4	0	2	120	48	.667
Brooklyn	4	0	3	69	64	.571
Chi. Cardinals	3	1	2	53	60	.476
New York	4	0	3	112	82	.571
Pittsburgh	3	0	5	67	123	.357
Philadelphia	2	0	5	37	133	.286
Boston	1	0	6	58	84	.143

Storer Appoints Referees

SPECIAL TO THE Christian Science Monitor
CHICAGO, Nov. 6.—Charles McElligott of the National Professional Football League has appointed referees for the coming season. The referees were appointed official referees by C. A. Storer, president of the National Professional Football League, who is in charge of the league's affairs. The referees will be in charge of the league's affairs during the season.

Fifteenth Game Adjourned

BAARN, The Netherlands, Nov. 6.—(P)—With the outcome doubtful, Dr. Alexander A. Alkshine of Paris and Dr. Max Ewert of Pittsburgh last night adjourned the fifteenth game of their match for the world's chess championship after 46 moves. It will be completed today, Dr. Ewert used the white pieces in a queen's pawn opening, gaining two pawns. Later on he sacrificed the exchange and Dr. Alkshine held his own until adjournment. The score so far: Dr. Alkshine 3; Dr. Ewert 5; drawn 4.

Pair Win Golf Title

SACRAMENTO, Calif. (P)—Benny Coltrin, pro at the Lake Merced course, San Francisco, teamed with Myril Hoag of Sacramento, to win the California pro-amateur golf championship at Del Paso Country Club here recently. They had a best ball of 72-67-139 for 16 holes.

Loaned to St. Louis

GALT, Ont., Nov. 6.—(P)—Bill Gill, defenseman, and Fido Purpur, wing, have been obtained from the Toronto Maple Leafs by the St. Louis Flyers of the American Hockey Association, Charles Daniels, the Flyers' business manager, announced yesterday. The players will report today.

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Texas Christian Looms Stronger With Each Game

Southwest Conference Football Standings

	W	L	T	For	Agst	P.C.
Texas Christian	3	0	0	20	20	1.000
Southern Methodist	2	0	0	20	20	1.000
Baylor	1	0	0	27	40	.667
Arkansas	1	0	0	28	33	.333
Texas A. & M.	0	1	0	1	12	.000

Games This Week

Nov. 8—Texas Christian vs. Loyola at New Orleans, La. (night); Nov. 9—Arkansas vs. Baylor at Houston, Texas; Nov. 10—Baylor at Waco; Nov. 11—Southern Methodist vs. University of California at Los Angeles at Los Angeles, Calif.

Special To The Christian Science Monitor

AUSTIN, Texas, Nov. 6.—Becoming stronger with every game, the Texas Christian University football team has won the biggest obstacle in the path of the pennant-bound Southern Methodist University Mustangs after games in the Southwest Conference last week. The undefeated, untied Texas Christian eleven humbled Baylor University Saturday, 20 to 0, to gain the lead in the west race. Southern Methodist, favorite of the conference since its defeat of Rice several weeks ago, smashed the University of Texas Longhorns, 20 to 0, to win its second Conference triumph of the year. The two undefeated Southwest Conference teams will meet Nov. 30, and, barring upsets, the championship of the Southwest will likely be undecided until that date.

For the second successive Saturday

the accurate passes of Samuel Baugh '36, Texas Christian University back, brought victory to the Christian eleven. The Pros completed 15 passes to send the Bears into the defeat column for the first time this year. On the other hand, the victory pushed the Christians into the center of the Southwest Conference football scene with three straight line conquests.

The University of Texas, considered

the fourth strongest eleven in the Southwest this year, was shoved out of the title picture by the Mustangs in a wild game that saw the two teams battle on each other's goal line during the greater part of the game. A stanch goal line defense plus the running ability of little, 150-pound Robert Wilson '36, enabled the Methodists to chalk up their seventh straight victory of the season. Wilson scored nine yards of tackle in the second period to bring his touchdown total for 1935 to 10.

The twice-beaten Arkansas Razorbacks

stepped over into the victory column last week by bowling over the hapless Texas Aggies, 10 to 7. Coach Henry McCarthy of the Razorbacks for the Aggies, and put them definitely out of the pennant race.

Meanwhile in the East, Rice In-

stitute was bringing more glory to the football-conscious Southwest as the Owls won an impressive 41-to-0 victory over George Washington University at Washington, D. C.

This week the travel-weary Owls will fly back into conference competition in an attempt to get back into the pennant race. The Institute eleven will meet the oncoming University of Arkansas Pioneers. While the Owls are the favorites to chalk up their second Southwest victory, a Razorback victory would be surprising to the critics. The last three games have molded the Arkansas eleven into one of the Southwest's strongest gridiron machines, and together with the fact that the Owls have been somewhat weary after the trip East, the critics believe that the Arkansas eleven has an excellent chance of upsetting the Houston aggregation.

Texas will meet Baylor in the

other conference contest of the week. The rivalry between the two teams, weakened by injuries and suffering from the wounds of two straight Conference setbacks, the Longhorns will enter the fray on about even terms with the Bears. Baylor is considered the "dark horse" of this year's race.

Two intersectional tilts of note

are booked for the Southwest teams. Southern Methodist entrains for Los Angeles, Calif., the latter part of this week for its battle Armistice Day with the University of California at Los Angeles. It is slated to be one of the nation's most important intersectional clashes. Observers in the Southwest believe the Mustangs have an excellent chance of gaining more laurels for the Southwest.

At New Orleans, La., the Conference-leading Christians meet Loyola

University. If the passing attack clicks as it has in the past two games, the Christians should have an easy time with the Loyola eleven.

Outstanding candidates for places

on the team include James Kell of Topeka, former state doubles champion, and winner of many junior meets; Newton Hovestock, also of Topeka, former city champion; Bob Stetson, ranking junior player in Kansas City; and Phil Brighton, who did well in competition for Coffeyville Junior College.

Gardner Succeeds Giles

DURHAM, N. C., Nov. 6.—(P)—Selection of J. Alvin Gardner of Dallas as chairman of the National Professional Football League Association, to serve until the National Association meeting in Dayton, Ohio, was announced today. Gardner, who has been in charge of the league's affairs since the death of Warren Giles, resigned. A successor will be elected by the Class A leagues at Dayton and the executive committee will then select its chairman.

Intramural Sports at Idaho

SPECIAL TO THE Christian Science Monitor
MOSCOW, Idaho.—Intercollegiate competitors in football, basketball, baseball and track may get all the glory, but they are not the only sportsmen competing in sports; at least this is true at the University of Idaho. Since coming to Idaho, Percy Collier, former athletic director at Loyola College and now in charge of intramural and physical education courses at the university, has inaugurated a new intramural program which has some 500 men participating in fall sports. In the touch football program just completed, intramural tennis is now in progress.

Pair Win Golf Title

SACRAMENTO, Calif. (P)—Benny Coltrin, pro at the Lake Merced course, San Francisco, teamed with Myril Hoag of Sacramento, to win the California pro-amateur golf championship at Del Paso Country Club here recently. They had a best ball of 72-67-139 for 16 holes.

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By-Plays By George M. R. Holmes Sports Editor

Those Goal Posts at New Haven

ONE of the interesting topics of football talk when eastern college gridiron fans have met and discussed the possible outcome of an annual Dartmouth-Yale football game has been the question of what would happen after the game, provided Dartmouth won. Ever since 1884, up to this year, Yale had either won from or tied the Indian from the North. In several of the games Dartmouth appeared to have the game well within its grasp with only a few minutes to go, only to see these final minutes finding the Bulldogs taking advantage of some unexpected break either to win or tie the game.

Victors Entitled to Praise

Well, this year found the question answered. It was generally predicted that, as a result of a victory, the Dartmouth followers would paint the city green. No such thing really happened, and the followers of Dartmouth are entitled to much praise for the way they handled themselves after achieving what is generally regarded by many Dartmouth men as their greatest football triumph. All too often, in past years, a football victory has been followed by violence which has reflected against the celebrators, and it is to be hoped that all big victories of the future may be attended by no more violence than was to be found in New Haven last Saturday.

New Way of Showing Satisfaction

Considering the jubilation with which the victory was received by the Dartmouth followers in the Bowl, it is not surprising that they should have shown their satisfaction in a way never before known of, and that was by tearing down the goal posts before the game was over. Strange as it may seem, there were two or three who tore down the field while enthusiastic winners were busy breaking up the posts for souvenirs. Had either team succeeded in scoring a touchdown or in reaching a point on the field from which it wanted to try a field goal, the question of how to proceed would undoubtedly have furnished a problem which the officials would have had considerable difficulty in answering. Fortunately, such an occasion did not arise.

Snatching Games Out of the Air

There used to be a saying about "snatching a game out of the fire"; but when it comes to football, the new saying should be "snatching a game out of the air." While there may have been more big games so won Saturday which have not been heard about, there were two or three which loomed large in football title hunts. The most notable of all was the Notre Dame victory over Ohio State, in which the game was won in the last 10 seconds of play, when the South Bend team used a pass through the air to score her last and winning touchdown. University of Kansas made a winning touchdown on a 45-yard forward pass with only 35 seconds to go, and Southern California secured its second victory in a touchdown on a forward pass in the last minute of play after Penn State had, for over 45 minutes, looked like a sure winner.

Potential Olympic Harriers Entered

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor
NEW YORK, Nov. 6.—Potential Olympic runners, both in the Marathon and in the distance races, are plentifully sprinkled through the list of entrants for the twenty-seventh cross-country championship of the I. A. A. A., which will be run over the A. A. A. course, in the Park course, now reduced to five miles, on Nov. 18, which closed on Monday.

While Thomas C. Otley of Michigan

State College, winner of the "rival" for the last two years, has failed to enter the list, but is represented by the man who ran third last year, J. Nelson Gardner '37, and will have a full contingent of the other runners who have won the title for 1933 and 1934, as well as several last-year freshmen, who did not compete last year.

Four institutions of learning which

did not compete last year are added to the list, while two will not be represented from last year's list. This brings the total colleges up to 25. The list of individual runners is slightly greater, 236 in all, but there are fewer freshmen, who still continue at three miles. The newcomers in the varsity race are Carnegie Institute of Technology, Fordham University, Northeastern University and Union College, while Bowdoin and Lehigh are the absentees this year.

Shaute County Treasurer

SCRANTON, Penna., Nov. 6.—Joe Shanteau, former Brooklyn and Cleveland minor league pitcher, was elected to the Democratic office of Republican control in Lackawanna County yesterday. Shanteau, a former pitcher with the Scranton miners in the New York-Pennsylvania Baseball League.

College Cross-Country

New York 24, C. C. N. Y. 31.

General Classified

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SEE NEXT PAGE

New 'Radio City' of the NBC Rises in Hollywood Film Center

Testifying to the greater influx of theater and picture talent into radio is the building of Hollywood's new "Radio City," which is to be dedicated about Dec. 1. Its building gives ample evidence that Hollywood has become as important a point of origin for network programs as has New York or Chicago.

The new studio and office building in the film capital will consolidate all of the National Broadcasting Company's radio facilities in southern California into one building. Its dedication will be attended by Merlin H. Aylesworth, president of the NBC, Richard C. Patterson, Jr., NBC executive vice-president, and hosts of stars of the radio, screen, stage, music and business worlds.

The new NBC building stands on Melrose Avenue and is a two-story structure of white stucco with chromium and black metal trim. A large vertical "NBC" neon sign is mounted above the entrance.

Houses Three Studios
It houses three studios and various business offices. There is a second smaller building which has been converted into a single studio where auditions will be held for advertising agencies and clients. The RKO lot is adjacent and the Paramount studios are near by.

The theater began a radical practice when the "Jumbo" program at the Hippodrome, New York, was put on the radio waves by suspending performance upon that evening. Each Tuesday the cast goes on stage to answer the microphone call instead of the Hippodrome audience. The show is heard at 9:30 p. m., eastern standard time, over the NBC-WEAF network.

Occupying the time at which Ed Wynn was formerly heard the Jumbo program brings Jimmy Durante, the "mortified" comedian, Donald Novis, tenor, and Gloria Grafton, musical comedy player, to the radio. Ben Hecht and Charles MacArthur are writing the Jumbo scripts. Richard Rodgers and Lorenz Hart, writers of "The Connecticut Yankee" music, are writing the "Jumbo" music.

Jazz Is Defined
Ray Noble, the English dance band conductor whose popular com-

positions and arrangements have added a distinction to modern music, offers a new slant on the often imponderable definition of jazz.

Mr. Noble, now directing a new series over the Columbia network each Wednesday evening, says that popular numbers are to the classics what billboards are to real art. He declines the suggestion that some modern jazz almost verges on the fields of the classics in its nature and elaborate treatment.

"Many fine musicians believe jazz and the classics have much in common, but I don't," he says. "I think jazz—and that word is outmoded—let's say popular hits—are to music what art in advertising and billboards are to real art. Billboards and advertisements are often excellent jobs. They catch the eye, attract attention, and are often superb in color and composition. Popular music attracts the average ear in much the same way.

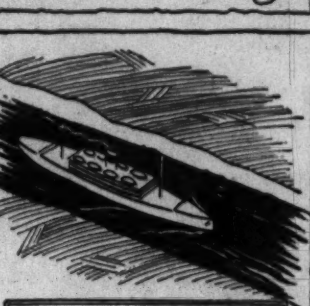
For Fun of It
"While I often compose popular songs for the fun of it, the creating of original settings and arrangements is quite another problem. Successful orchestration takes a certain amount of originality, a lot of sincerity, and an almost unlimited willingness to rehearse. The basic melody is the most important thing about a song. An arranger must look at a tune for its shape and rise, for its pyramidal and declivitous opportunities for dramatic musical passages. Unless that line is a sound and reasonable one, the song is of little use. In radio especially, the melody must be filled in—it must sound broad, it must sound rich for the most part.

"And of course the boys in the orchestra are the interpreters of these arrangements. They must be absolute masters of their instruments, sensitive to phrasings and tonal color, willing and able to make suggestions, aware of what their conductor is after—and willing with him to rehearse and keep on rehearsing, and keep on after that. After the first draft of an original arrangement, hard work is the only answer to the problem of 'putting over' an original setting of a popular hit."

[A Wednesday Radio Comment Feature]

NOTHING great was ever achieved without enthusiasm.—EMERSON.

Worth Knowing



5,663 SHIPS
USED THE SUEZ
CANAL LAST YEAR.

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

OUT BY TRAIN BACK BY PLANE

15.

Ninety Miles, 32 Minutes

AS we roared up and away from Toledo, the man sitting across from me began to twist a small knob near his window. I had a knob too, so I began to examine it. All I could discover on it was a counter-clockwise circling arrow labeled "Close." But I didn't touch it—not this greenhorn! Oddly enough, shortly after my neighbor had toyed with his knob, out came the pilot; and he came back and had a talk with the "offender," leaving the second pilot in charge of the controls.

After a while our stewardess came along to inquire after everyone's comfort; so I took occasion to complain, half jokingly, that if the company didn't want those little knobs fooled with, the sensible thing to do would be to take them off. Miss Huntley, who in addition to her other attainments is a registered nurse, replied by asking if I was getting too warm. I hastened to assure her that I was quite myself; but she said, "Well, just see if this isn't better." And she leaned over and began to turn the knob!

There was a thin seeping of air at first; and the more she turned, the more the whistle of air increased—through six pencil-sized holes alongside. Then she explained that the gadget was my individual ventilator; and that I could adjust the amount of air to my own requirements. From that time on, I made up for lost time; and if I didn't have anything else to do, I was busy tuning in for more or less air.

The blanket of clouds which lay below us as we passed over northern Indiana was shredded out somewhat by the time we reached Toledo; and from Toledo to Cleveland we caught frequent glimpses of leaf-blue Lake Erie. How smooth as enamel it lay! There may have been waves aplenty down there, but our advantageous height made all seem placid. And I began to see how rising above temptuousness of all sorts would add to one's consciousness of peace.

So different was the outlook from aloft that I was unable to pick out any familiar landmarks in Toledo, Sandusky, or Elyria. And scarcely before I could realize it, we were landing at the busy airport outside Cleveland—90 miles in barely more than 32 minutes!—DAILY FEATURES EDITOR.

(To be continued)

Guess Again Answers (33)

1. Yes; Gamaliel (Acts 5:34) and Zenos (Titus 2:13) were lawyers.
2. No; the region so named was divided between Chile and Argentina in 1881.
3. No; it was made by Daimler, of Stuttgart, Ger.
4. No.
5. No; it is one of the herring family.

VOCATIONS

[Readers of The Christian Science Monitor are invited to share in this column ideas that have brought supplies. It is paid for each item accepted.]

Professional Knitter

AN ELDERLY woman of my acquaintance decided to become an expert in knitting and crocheting. She took courses, offered free by department stores, on making sweaters, knitted dresses, and hats. She interviewed saleswomen at hat and needlework departments and subscribed to needlecraft magazines.

Whenever she heard of someone who liked to knit, she went to that person and asked to be shown favorite patterns. Never once did she face refusal. A Swedish friend taught her how to make colorful woolen scarves and gloves. Another friend showed her how to crochet a Peruvian lace bedspread. A third gave her treasured German designs for lace curtains. The knitting expert, for she was fast becoming such, filed the different directions in a series of large envelopes.

Now she visited secretaries of women's clubs and passed around the word that she would take orders for knitted things, and direct classes. Very soon she began to be invited to supervise knitting bees and coach small private groups. And an exclusive store, selling knitted goods, has now begun to call on her to trim by hand factory-made dresses and blouses, so that she has a steady income.

Nadia L.

In Lighter Vein

One Worri

This story was told by Mrs. Coolidge to the wife of Senator Foster H. Dale in the spring of 1927. During his vacation in the Adirondacks, President Coolidge fished in a large pool all morning without getting a strike. Returning in the afternoon, he found a small boy there with a handsome string of trout.

"Well, my boy," said he, "I fished here all the morning and didn't catch any. How did you have such luck?"

"I used a whole worm," said the young fisherman.—Boston Globe.

Psyche

Up in one of the little New England seaports lay the good yacht Psyche. It had come from one of the southern yacht clubs and was laying in for supplies. One of the older natives of the region, who was long on spelling, though short on mythology, was seen to return time after time to study the craft, and was also observed to shake his head. Finally he could bear it no longer; he swung on a bystander and in a disgusted voice said, "What a funny way to spell fish!"—Cornell Daily Sun.

Through the Years

1929—Marathon dancers.
1930—Tom Thumb golf.
1931—Tree-sitters.
1932—Jigsaw puzzles.
1934—Hog-calling contests.
1935—"Scratch out the top name and send a dime."—Denver Rocky Mountain News.

Already Discovered

Lady: "You would stand more chance of getting a job if you would shave and make yourself more presentable."
Tramp: "Yes, lady. I found that out years ago."—Smith's Weekly.

Half a Card

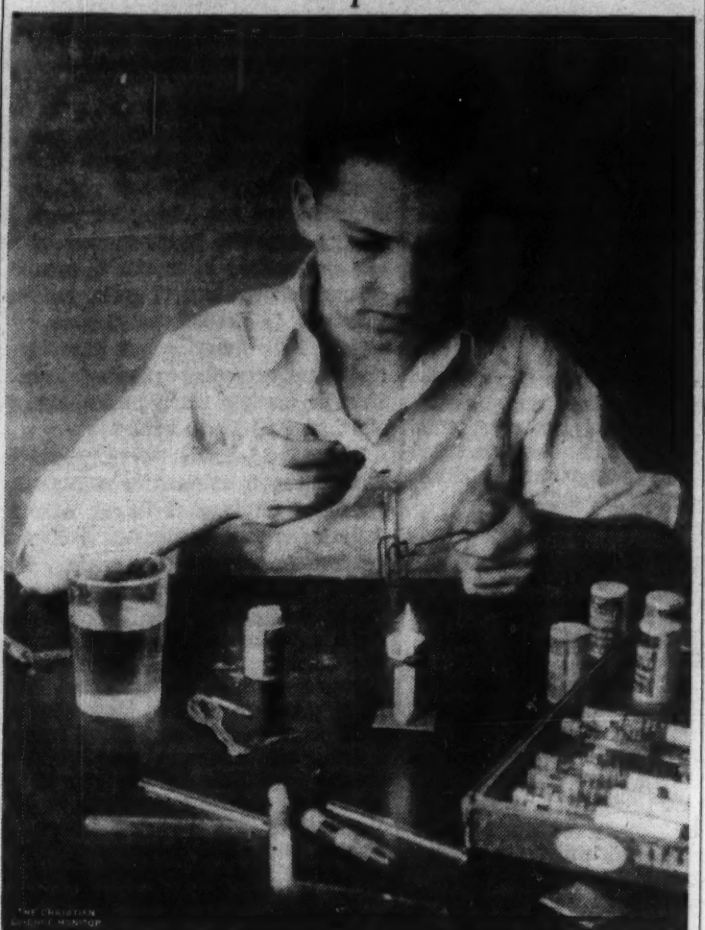
Brown: "What will you give me for my daughter's piano?"
Nayber: "I'll give you \$3 a cord for it, saved, split and delivered in my woodshed."—Montreal Star.

Popular Place

The supper will be held at 6:30, in the State Prison at Thomaston. It is expected that the attendance will be large, as that is a popular place of assembly.—Damariscotta (Maine) paper.

Daily Features

The Experiment



Our Expert Chemists of Tomorrow Are Busy Today in Little Workshops and Attic Rooms, Just as This Youngster Is. The Test Was Recorded for the Monitor Camera Club by Mrs. Hazel J. Merrihaw, Seattle.

Mr. Scroggins

Two Wayfarers Drop In

Reported for The Christian Science Monitor by George L. Moore

THE Scrogginses were sitting down to their breakfast. Both were pleased, and showed their pleasure by smiling. Mr. Scroggins was pleased because he was just about to get his breakfast. Mrs. Scroggins because she had gotten it. In the midst of raising a spoonful to his mouth, Mr. Scroggins paused.

"Come here," he called to his good wife, who had just stepped into the kitchen, following the smiles.

"What is it?" she said.

"Listen!" he said.

There was a scratching at the front door, also a noise which sounded like "Quack! Quack!" because it was just that.

Mrs. Scroggins, quick thinker that she is, took off her apron and opened the door.

"Whoever it is, come in," said Mr. Scroggins.

Two ducks waddled into the room. Each duck carried a bunch of grapes in his bill, and each duck dropped the grapes on the floor with a curtsy.

"Mr. and Mrs. Scroggins, we believe!" said the older duck. Both Scrogginses bowed and said, "Quite so."

"We," said the older duck, "are just two ducks." The younger nodded.

"I thought so when I heard the 'quacks,'" said Mr. Scroggins, with a bright smile.

"Why not pick up the grapes?" said the younger duck. The older duck looked at his companion with something close to a reproach, but finally opened his large duck bill and laughed hoarsely. "Just like the young people," he said. "Mean well, but sometimes forget their manners."

The younger duck came as near blushing as a young duck can. The older duck said he was sorry. All was good-feeling again.

Mrs. Scroggins picked up the

grapes and put them on the dining-room table.

"Yes, they're for you," said the older duck.

Mrs. Scroggins took her turn at blushing and at the conclusion of the blushing said, "Thank you" several times.

"We were just passing by," said the older duck, "and we thought we'd drop in."

"Have some breakfast," said Mr. Scroggins cordially.

"No, thank you," said both ducks. "We must fly far today."

The Scrogginses urged their visi-



Drawn for THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
They Brought Grapes

tors to stay but they didn't; and so with many expressions of friendship, the ducks left, poised on the rail of the veranda, and flew off. The Scrogginses watched them until they disappeared and then went back to breakfast, which was somewhat cold because of the visitors, but Mr. Scroggins said the grapes made up for that, and Mrs. Scroggins agreed.

Parliamentary Practice

QUESTION BOX

Questions Addressed to This Department Will Be Answered by Arthur F. Lewis, Author of "Parliamentary Rules Simplified."

Question: On a board of 10 members, five members vote for a motion and four against it. The chairman does not vote. May the chairman be obliged to vote in such a case?

Answer: No member of a body, whether of a board or an entire assembly, can be compelled to vote unless there is a provision in the by-laws requiring it. This applies to the chairman as to all members. In a board meeting the chairman can vote on any motion if he wishes. In a large meeting the chair does not vote unless his vote would affect the result, in which case he may vote if he wishes.

In the situation here described, if the chairman voted against the motion, the result would be a tie and the motion would thereby lose. Since he did not vote, the inference is that he wished the motion to carry. At any rate, his action had that effect as definitely as though he actually cast his vote on the prevailing side.

Guess Again

33

Check (✓) Yes or No

1. Does the Bible contain any specific reference to lawyers? (Yes..... No.....)

2. Is Patagonia a country in South America? (Yes..... No.....)

3. Was the first gasoline automobile made in America? (Yes..... No.....)

4. Was Charles E. Hughes ever Vice-President of the United States? (Yes..... No.....)

5. Is an "alewife" a variety of mackerel? (Yes..... No.....)

[Detailed Answers Appear Elsewhere on This Page]

Daily Anecdote

Three Kings and a Joker

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

CHILDREN and innocents usually think of kings and queens as continually wearing their robes of state, and their crowns—always their crowns!

Some years ago, at the time of a great ceremonial in England, Windsor Castle was honored by the presence of three ruling sovereigns, house guests of Queen Victoria and Prince Albert. After breakfast one morning, the day being fine, the three visiting sovereigns, in their ordinary morning dress, took a walk about the grounds of the castle.

In the course of their stroll they entered into conversation with one of the gardeners. Sizing them up, the gardener decided they were a party of superior servants taking a morning stroll. Then he decided he wasn't sure about it, and asked, "Now, who may you gentlemen be?"

"Well," said one of the gentlemen, pleasantly, "this gentleman here happens to be the King of Prussia; the one standing by your side is the Emperor of Austria; and as for myself, I am the Emperor of Russia."

"Gammon and spinach!" muttered the gardener, and began to laugh. The Emperor Nicholas asked him what he thought so funny about that?

Then the gardeners, gathering up the skirt of his smock after the fashion of a great eagle spreading its wings, began to spin around on his heels. "If you are what you say you are, then I am The Great Mogul!" he cried.

The three royal gentlemen roared with laughter, and, returning to the castle, regaled the luncheon table with the story, to the immense amusement of the Queen and Prince Albert.

I Record only the Sunny Hours



Prophecy Fulfilled

(New Zealand Woman's Weekly)

Christchurch, N. Z.

A PECULIAR compensation that nature has sponsored is extended to a blind collie dog at the "Sign of the Takahs," on the Cashmere Hills, Christchurch, N. Z. This compensation is dispensed by another dumb friend, a wild magpie. Straying to its present abode several years past, the collie has been accepted as one of the pets around the place, which boasts several goats, numerous lambs, and many cats, besides other dogs and a magpie.

Unable to see the food which is given it, and not quick enough to fend for itself against much younger dogs and the quickness of the many cats, the tiny magpie has accepted the task of protecting and feeding this blind dog, and with its beak it literally hand-feeds the dog, not caring about strangers and onlookers, but most grossly intent on dispensing a helping beak to a friend in need.

No one can gainsay that life is not compounded with many compensations, some strange and moving. This association of dog and magpie strikes one as most unusual, and emphasis is given to the thought of the magpie that it is a caged bird, and is released only at feeding time, and in its few minutes of freedom is not employed in trying to elude capture, but is spent aiding a fellow-friend in need of help.

Brevities

Portland, Oregonian: Generally speaking, eras come in two types: The comfortable ones and those in which history is being made.

Los Angeles Times: In the good old days of Patrick Henry it was "Gimme liberty, or gimme death!" Today it is "Gimme relief—and you can have your old liberty."

Crossword Puzzle No. 160

1	2	3	4	5	6
7			8		
9			10		
11	12	13		14	15
16			17		
18			19		

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

- Across
- 1—Mammal
 - 2—Casual occurrence
 - 3—Girl's name
 - 4—Mistake
 - 5—Form of idealistic prose fiction
 - 6—Superiorly over a competitor
 - 7—Turkish commander
 - 8—Persian
 - 9—Clear profit
 - 10—Make an edging
- Down
- 1—Traveling company
 - 2—Bustle
 - 3—Scotch cap
 - 4—Female of the domestic fowl
 - 5—Part of a circle
 - 6—Give formally
 - 7—Stage of life
 - 8—Anglo-Saxon country
 - 9—March-crescendo

[The Solution Will Be Found Elsewhere]

Tubby and Buddy & Co.—Modern Art



How do you like the new picture I painted?

FINE—ER—WHAT IS IT??

WHAT IS IT!!!

IT'S A FOREST WITH AN INDIAN IN IT!

OH—I THOUGHT IT WAS A STORM AT SEA—THOSE TREES LOOK LIKE RAIN, AND THE INDIAN LOOKS LIKE A SAILBOAT

HAAAA—IT DOES LOOK LIKE A STORM AT SEA, AT THAT

HELLO, SUSIE—HOW DO YOU LIKE MY PICTURE OF A STORM AT SEA?

BY LE PELLEY

The Adventures of Waddles—Gander Jim Arrives



WHEN I RETURNED HOME FROM A SWIM, I FOUND A WIRE FROM GANDER JIM:

ARRIVE TODAY FROM SOUTH POLE HOP. I HOPE TO SEE YOU, WADDLES—STOP.

A ROYAL WELCOME WE THEN PLANNED WITH BANNERS AND OUR DRAKEVILLE BAND.

THE TRAIN PULLED IN, AND THERE WAS JIM. HE BROUGHT A PENGUIN HOME WITH HIM!

(TO BE CONTINUED)

By LE PELLEY



BY THE HAGERS

The Adventures of Waddles—Gander Jim Arrives



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(TO BE CONTINUED)

PENNSYLVANIA

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(Continued)

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Editorials

Neutrality—the First Step

THIS newspaper has repeatedly declared its conviction that the surest way for any nation to keep out of war is to help stop wars. We believe that collective security holds more promise of peace and of safety than any nation can achieve by depending on isolation or arms. We have long recognized that the Geneva ideal of law and order in the international community is in the line of humanity's progression from the rule of tooth and claw. Also, as a frank friend the Monitor has often pointed out where Geneva practice betrayed Geneva ideal.

Lately we have rejoiced over the vigor displayed in the tremendous step by which for the first time in history more than fifty nations have examined an issue dispassionately and joined to restrain an aggressor. Today we sincerely hope that this test of collective action will so well succeed that nations will be more willing to rely on reason and abate the renewed dependence on arms which is resulting in a self-defeating arms race. The peace possibilities such a success would open up are enough to thrill any man with heart or imagination.

The Monitor has likewise made plain its concept of the United States' relation to the world peace effort. We believe America should, both for reasons of safety and reasons of idealism, co-operate more actively in that indispensable and splendid endeavor. Yet its co-operation will be helpful only as it is firmly grounded in the understanding and purpose of the people.

A government may lead, even as President Wilson led from 1917 to 1919. But it will not permanently promote either international peace or American welfare unless it is supported by a better popular recognition of the United States' essential interests in such co-operation than Mr. Wilson ever obtained. Nor can America aid by becoming the cat's-paw of any nation or group of nations in furthering their selfish ends. Her co-operation must be conditioned by her geographical position, her commercial interests and her people's opinion. For instance, discerning observers know that American participation in international affairs is likely to be more active and effective in the Pacific—which is like her own back yard—than in Europe.

What does this mean in terms of the present situation? Today American opinion, hardened by unhappy experiences in the World War and by debt defaults, is more than ever resolved to keep out of war. It has sought safety first of all in armed neutrality. To that end it has strengthened its army and navy and at the same time tacitly abandoned its traditional "freedom of the seas" doctrine, which meant in effect an insistence on supplying belligerents. It has placed an embargo on arms and the President has warned that those engaged in any kind of trade with belligerents trade at their own risk.

But still America's neutrality is full of holes. Emotionally she is pulled toward Ethiopia; commercially she is pulled much more dangerously into the position of chief commissary for Italy. For in stopping arms shipments, the embargo has stopped only a fraction of 1 per cent of American trade with Italy. If the United States desires to make neutrality its first reliance in keeping out of war, obviously it must build a far more effective neutrality. For that reason this newspaper has proposed a special session of Congress to extend the almost useless arms embargo to cover the real war trade with Italy.

We believe it is ridiculous for the nation to refuse to aid in world peace efforts for fear of entanglements and then go on permitting this profiteering trade with an aggressor which holds ten times the risks of entanglement and of war. The Monitor wishes the United States were ready to co-operate actively to promote peace. We shall do what we can to help Americans understand that such a course is the surest way to stay out of war. Meanwhile we believe that the first step is an attempt to make neutrality more honest and more effective.

The determination of Americans to avoid being pulled into war by profiteering trade already affords firm ground for this first step. This action will not preclude further steps to co-operate actively in peace efforts when American opinion has advanced to an understanding of that necessity.

Peter I Among the Soviets

THERE is significance for the student of history in the fact that Alexei Tolstoy's new play, "Peter the First," is the most popular drama in Soviet Russia. This play is a sympathetic study by a competent dramatist of the life of the greatest of Russian Tsars. It particularly emphasizes Peter's ruthless determination to change the nature and the habits of the reluctant Russian peoples, and to form a great unified nation from a loose confederation of feudal groups.

The twelve "pictures" in which Peter's story is told cannot fail to impress upon the thoughtful spectator similarities in the historical roles played by Peter the Great and the present Soviet dictator, Joseph Stalin. It is difficult to believe that the dramatist did not have these similarities in mind. The Soviet censorship must have consulted highest Kremlin authorities before permitting this production.

The production of Alexei Tolstoy's drama may be interpreted as an official acknowledgment that the "Soviet patriot-

ism" which is unceasingly extolled in Russia's controlled press differs hardly at all from the patriotism aroused in Russian minds by the exploits of Peter the Great. This Tsar was cruel and tyrannical and often ignorant, as the dramatist points out; but he was dominated at all times by a determination to elevate backward Russia to its rightful position among the major powers. He was among the first and the greatest of Russian patriots; this is the central theme of this most popular of current Soviet plays.

For international Socialists the development of "Soviet patriotism" may be disappointing. Other people, however, will prefer to base their judgment on whether this tremendous force of national patriotism is used for good or for evil.

Strange Support

GEN. HUGH S. JOHNSON, sometime administrator of NRA, has lately declared himself in substance to be "for Roosevelt" but against his advisers. In a speech at Cleveland he asserted that "the salvation of this country will be found only under the leadership of Franklin D. Roosevelt," but that "we shall not attain that salvation unless the New Deal is purged of its failures and blunders and of the influences and administrators who are obviously responsible for them."

The nature of these "failures and blunders" he detailed in an article in the Saturday Evening Post, and he has been paying his respects since to members of the Cabinet in his syndicated newspaper column. Some papers using this have published opposite it their own editorial answer to the attacks.

General Johnson is not the first to try to swallow the President without his retinue—to assume to befriend Mr. Roosevelt by separating him from the friends he has chosen—but the General is probably the closest to the presidential household of any who have tried it. For a considerable time it has been the role of certain conservative Democrats to exalt "the great man in the White House" while tearfully bemoaning the sinister influence of the "brain trust" upon him.

But can a Chief Executive be so easily sequestered from the blame or credit, as the case may be, for the acts of his Administration? However much it may grieve some of his one-time associates, the immediate counselors and chief administrators under President Roosevelt are clearly of his own choosing, more so than in the case of some earlier presidents. And a President must take responsibility for his appointments. There is no indication that Mr. Roosevelt is not willing to do so. The tenor of his attitude is, "Love me, love my advisers."

Moreover, the very policies to which General Johnson and some others take exception have been by every evidence the results of the President's own decisions and desires—the devaluation of the dollar, the appropriations for work relief, the agricultural adjustment program and the reciprocal tariff policy. The General might have mentioned the tree belt and the Grand Coulee Dam. He did mention bitterly the inrush of the Frankfurter boys who had a hand in "nearly every piece of legislation except the NRA," an indictment that loses some force after the Supreme Court's unanimous rejection of the NRA.

But it does not pay great tribute to the power and perception of a leader to suppose that the broad outstanding policies of his Administration are formulated behind his back or that he is oblivious to the forces at work among the personnel on which his conduct of the nation's government rests. No; rather, President Roosevelt must stand or fall with the official family he has established. He must be accepted or rejected, take praise or censure, along with the Wallaces, the Farleys, the Hulls, the Hopkinses, the Ickeses, the Morgenthau's, the Perkinses and the Tugwells alike whom he has brought into public life.

The Upward Climb

IN "MERRY WIVES OF WINDSOR," Falstaff's swashbuckling servant, Pistol, starts on his career with the declaration, "The world's mine oyster which I with sword will open!" An echo is found in a recent interview in which Air Marshal Balbo of Italy is quoted as saying, "I think that history has pretty well demonstrated that the only way to get what you want is to go after it."

Without doubt, history furnishes many examples of such procedure. Ancient and savage races took what they wanted by sheer brute force, and so have some more civilized races. But those standards of thought and conduct have been left behind in man's slow ascent from crude beginnings to higher levels of living.

Brigandage, even if still practiced on the earth, has grown repugnant to the modern conscience. Three planes of thought are discernible in man's upward climb. The first is, "The world is mine—I will take it." Therein is the essence of all selfishness and injustice. The second is, "The world is mine—I will keep it." That represents the morally and economically unsound belief in hoarding. The third is, "The world is ours—we will share it." Here men stand on a high vantage point that affords a view worthy of the climb.

For it is becoming plain to discerning folk that, unless civilization can be co-operative, and the benefits of the world shared, there is likely to be at last no world worth possessing for anybody.

Pots and Kettles

Book News of the Day

THIS tit-for-tat business is rarely satisfactory. AMERICA STRIKES BACK (New York: Washburn, \$3.75), by Gustavus Myers, left this reviewer unsatisfied, but not asking for more. A bit groggy from the heavy impact of facts, the reader may be unable to escape Mr. Myers's conclusion: "Surely, no further evidence is needed to dispose of the legend that America has been the one and great exemplar of materialism." But then he meets a really inescapable question: Is it all worth while?

There is a lot of it. We have here probably the most exhaustive catalogue ever made of unpleasant things said about Americans and unpleasant things done by non-Americans. The sayings do not begin until 1776; Mr. Myers believes defamations of America began as defamations of the young democracy. But the unpleasant doings begin early. Mr. Myers goes back to legislation adopted in England in 1300 to stop "fraudulent artificers" in gold and silver from "deceiving the common people." And he misses very little in the way of shady or greedy business practices in all the years since. His record, industry by industry, gives the impression that "for more than five centuries Parliament" did little but try to "overcome frauds in British business."

All the critics and caricaturists, from Dickens through Trollope ("No man has a type of face more clearly national as [sic] the American. . . . I think it comes from the hot-air pipes and from dollar worship"), Kipling ("call aloud upon Baal of the Dollars—to catalogue their lives, mines, telephones, banks and cities, and all the other shells, buttons and counters that they have made gods over them") and all the others right down to Keyserling ("they really start from the assumption that man is nothing else than an animal") and the latest English novelist-lecturer—all are here.

And up against them or beside them, this book throws a horrible list of foreign misdeeds. From the South Sea Bubble to the Hatry case, from the Hudson's Bay Company profits of "60 and 70 per cent per annum" through all kinds of messy money-making and human misery right down to the Macmillan committee's failure to expose British bankers (as a Senate committee exposed American bankers) Mr. Myers shows that America has no monopoly on greed. France, Germany, Japan, South America, have records no less black but merely harder to read than the English. Two omissions might be noticed: the gold hunger of Spanish explorers, and the American World War soldiers' definite impression that the French were mercenary because they had few fixed prices.

The reader concludes—as he could do without all this sad evidence—that materialism is not a matter of geography or race, but of ignorant, materialistic thinking. Striking back may promote historical accuracy, but it will hardly change the condition; only an increasing perception of man's true spiritual nature will.

D. M. R.

Mirror of Opinion

Legislation for Drunken Driving

THE problem of the driver who is dangerous because he has drunk alcohol, and not because he is drunk, is not to be solved as easily as Mr. Harnett, Commissioner of Motor Vehicles of the State of New York, seems to believe it may be solved, judging from news reports of his speech before the National Safety Council.

Mr. Harnett recommends stricter enforcement of laws, more radical punishment. There is no law, and it is not probable that there will be a law, in any state, punishing a man or a woman who drives after having taken a drink or two. Yet nobody is as safe a driver after one drink as if he or she were an abstainer.

This is not the reckless statement of prohibitionists. It is the widely published statement of a distiller in the form of page advertisements nationally published.

Mr. Harnett believes a man who drives when drunk should be removed from the steering wheel for two years, and cities statistics showing fair enforcement of the law against drunken driving in New York.

Undoubtedly the law is useful. But it leaves not only unsolved, but untackled, legislatively, the problem of what can be done about the driver who has had just enough alcohol to feel unduly sure of himself, or herself, and who would not be declared drunk by the arresting policeman after the accident. — Louisville (Ky.) Times.

The Repulsive in Literature

IN AN introduction to Archibald Marshall's random reminiscences, "Out and About," William Lyon Phelps takes occasion to restate his own literary likings and literary creed. . . .

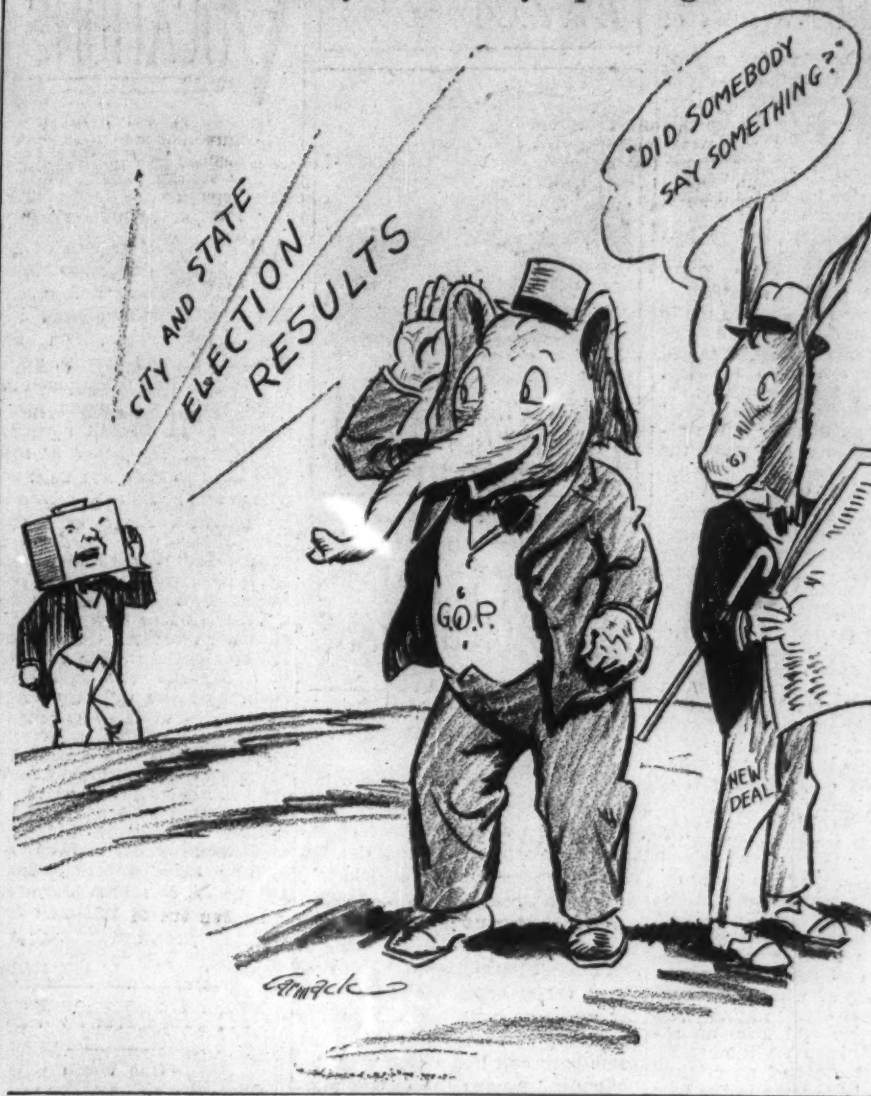
He knows, he says, that there are in the slums of all cities filthy and degraded specimens of humanity who practice vice, and he is aware that in some villages and in remote country places there may be found, if one searches diligently for them, men and women with the intelligence and ethical standards of a Caliban. But to read long tales of their degeneracy requires a taste different from his.

This point of view can hardly be called "shutting one's eyes to the truth," for there is as much truth, and a great deal more reality and comfort, to be found among decent people, than among the evil and depraved.

The reason given by many persons in their associations with the mean and depraved is that they wish to "see life" and to understand how other persons live and think. But life, and a far pleasanter and more satisfactory life, may be found among decent persons, and their lives may be equally filled with adventure, struggle, triumph or defeat. . . .

A little more American comedy, rather than so much American tragedy, would be and is more heartily welcomed now. And it is likely to contain far more American truth. — Minneapolis (Minn.) Journal.

Nationally or Locally Speaking?



A Census of Unemployed

This newspaper is not responsible for facts or opinions in letters from its readers.

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

In a recent Monitor appears an article headed "Johnson Demands Unemployed Census," in which it is urged that all unemployed people in the United States be recorded through an immediate census. While I do not subscribe to the reasons put forth by General Johnson as necessitating this action, yet there is stated an objective that has in it the possibility of a tremendous amount of benefit to the unemployed people.

Regardless of whether there is a business depression or not, it is a difficult matter for an unemployed man to find the kind of work for which he is especially suited. This is attested by the fact that during the so-called prosperous years many men who later filled responsible positions spent very considerable periods of time and a tremendous effort in the business of finding a connection. This applies particularly to the professional man, but also in large measure to the less trained or less skilled, and even to the man who makes his bit at common labor.

The reason for this, in my opinion, is that few of us (if any) know how to go about the business of finding a job without an effort that is away out of proportion to what the task could be expected to require. And even with a well-studied plan at work, and one which has been worked out by counselors who are expert in personnel matters, there is likelihood of failure. No one, it is safe to state, knows how to connect the parties (employer and employee). There is even the instance, as in my own experience during the past years, where an employer with whom it is hard to understand how I missed contact-

ing, spent months of time and a considerable sum of money trying to find a man for a place in his organization. Long after a major shift had been made in order to take care of the situation, it came to light that I was "tailor made" for the position. In this interval, I, too, spent distressing months of effort and a huge slice of my savings. Both of us lost heavily to no purpose.

A national census of the unemployed people at the present time is an idea that could be enlarged to yield a handsome benefit to a lot of millions of people and at a nearly negligible cost. Such a thing could be brought about by a publicizing of the objective and setting up means in already existing agencies or bureaus (civil or federal) throughout the United States, where unemployed people could register on a given date and even at stated intervals throughout the year.

Thus there would be made available a basis for all sorts of reckonings: free from any guesswork and as well a place of reference for employers. The data could be grouped by trades and professions, centralized in entirety or in zone groupings as to locality. There are so many obvious practicable ways in which the data could be used or made available that it seems to be superfluous to outline them.

It is clear that an enormous service to a very large portion of the population could be rendered by governmental means along the lines indicated and in a manner that would be peculiarly free from all of the elements that normally work to the disadvantage of many public undertakings.

Haddonfield, N. J. W. W. McWILLIAMS

"For Christian Services"

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

On seeing notice of Founder's Day exercises at Bethune-Cookman College in a local paper, I made a resolve that I would be on time. A friend and I entered the grounds just as the flags were being saluted by the student body.

Several hundred young men and women, dressed in white, led by young men in dark clothes, impressed me more by their rhythmic order than by their military drill. On passing a strong, alert Negro woman in dark blue, they turned, eyes right, and saluted the flag in perfect harmony with the music; the tribute was to the flag first and then to a woman who has given the best efforts of her life to help raise the standard of her people. Mrs. Mary McLeod Bethune stood before the little house in a lane where she taught her first group of children, and told the students of her first days in a South Carolina cotton field.

Mary McLeod Bethune was one of seventeen children; her father and mother could neither read nor write. A Presbyterian missionary came to Mayesville, and as Mary proved an apt pupil, the missionary asked her mother if she would let Mary go to Scotia Seminary near by for her high school studies. Then the

plea went out from this school for a chance to educate her further, and a white woman who possessed little but her willingness to share summoned Mary McLeod and sent her to Moody Institute.

The day we were celebrating was the thirty-first anniversary of the school. Much progress had been made. A handsome brick building dedicated last February served as a dining room; across from that is the new science building, and over the doorway in black letters, "All science points to God." Over the platform, the motto, "The whole school for Christian Service," tells her ideals in concrete form. And the quiet, earnest endeavor on the part of the students bear testimony that others are willing to look to her for guidance and knowledge. Bethune-Cookman College is co-educational. Girls predominate in numbers, but the orchestra and glee club are filled with voices surpassing in quality and richness those of the average school. They want and need to serve in fields of trade, and they aim to make the name Negro stand for good service. Mrs. Bethune gives credit for what she has been able to do, to the aid of white people, and to prayer.

Holly Hill, Fla. (Mrs.) ALICE B. ROBERTS

Plowing Under Plowed Under?

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

Just to plow under the idea that the new deal plow-under policy was or is a good one, the following figures from the Department of Commerce might be interesting.

Says the report: "Imports of farm products for the nine-months period ending with September showed large increases as compared with the corresponding period a year ago."

Meat products imports were 21,800,000 pounds larger than a year ago; beef and veal, 7,500,000 pounds more; ham and bacon, 2,200,000 pounds more; canned meat, 27,000,000 pounds more; wheat, 10,000,000 pounds more; corn, 34,000,000 bushels more; wheat flour, 1,100,000 pounds more; unmanufactured tobacco, 1,900,000 pounds more, and raw cotton, 28,800,000 pounds more.

These products should and can be readily supplied by producers in this country. Many of these imports come into the United States over plow-under restriction and crop-control programs. If limiting production in this country is helping the producer, it is also helping foreign producers. Who suffers the most? Perhaps the consumer?

Belmont, Mass. HARRY KENNY

The Wide Horizon

An Endowed Newspaper

By Ernest Kirschchen

"SO YOU'RE going to be a member of the Fourth Estate, eh? Say, kid, let me tell you a few things—" What old city-room hand cannot recall scores of times when he took aside some "cub" and gave him the fatherly advice to get out of the office while there was still time and find some way to make an "honest" living?

The severest critics of the newspapers of America are the newspapermen of America. Yet these men are more than a little impatient with most criticism of the press, because it pays little attention to causes and none at all to cures. They have no desire to add their voices to the lamentations and the muckraking that to them seem strangely like a chorus of common scolds.

They are realistic. They want to hear no litany of sins recited for recitation's sake. And they want to read no dissertation on the newspaper technique of tomorrow—the interpretive writing and the new typography. What price a new form for the news story and the headline, they ask, if these are to be just new vehicles for the old substance—just new glories on the saxophones of sex and strife and crime and ill-will? What they and their readers want is a housecleaning.

But can the commercial press really wipe the mud off its boots? Can it escape the demands of the circulation department and the business office? Can it raise its editorial staff to the professional level? There are publishers who say that only the independent wealth of an Ochs can afford a New York Times that publishes only "all the news that's fit to print." Others, realizing that the Times is not unprofitable, are making an attempt to publish worthwhile journals.

But when one has said all the good things that can be said for the average newspaper, it still leaves much to be desired. One is forced to the conclusion that most high-sounding convention speeches on the noble mission of the press are quickly forgotten when the speakers get back to their editorial rooms. There they settle down to the task of making more dollars, and they claim forgiveness for their lapses with the plea that they are giving the public what it wants.

That excuse does not hold water now that the newspaper has become our most potent instrument for adult education. We are dependent on it for the most vital information. And too often we do not get it; or, what is worse, it reaches us in a distorted form. That some newspaper readers are indifferent to this fact does not mitigate it. If formal education is so important, how much more important is it that we have an objective press that will honestly present the facts on which the sound principles of the classroom may be brought to bear to make this a better world?

Pulpit, school and press have been called the great forces of modern enlightenment. Of the three, only the press faces the charge of being a renegade. And of the three, only the press has been commercialized. It may be that this fact is the key to the problem. Perhaps the same freedom of expression, the same honesty that are the first rules of the teacher and the preacher would also be those of the reporter if newspapers were motivated by high duty and not big profits.

Why not make the profit motive secondary? Why not eliminate the supposed need for sensation mongering? Why not establish an endowed press? Endowments certainly have not worked to curb academic freedom or to lower academic standards. On the contrary, they have raised standards and given freedom a wider scope. Why can't they do as much for journalism?

The first objections one hears are that endowments would quickly become subsidies and that the press would become more venal than ever, or that publishing is so expensive that a newspaper that could not pay its way would soon eat up even the largest endowment. But why should an endowment corrupt an editorial staff if it does not corrupt a college faculty? And is it any more expensive to publish, say, the Boston Evening Transcript for a year than it is to maintain Harvard College for the same period?

The idea of an endowed press is neither visionary nor Utopian. It does not eliminate sound business practice. Nor is the suggestion entirely untried. In discussing it, one thinks at once of the Minneapolis Star, the London Herald and the Christian Science Monitor. The fact that they were subsidized rather than endowed does not detract from their value as proof that the endowed newspaper is well within the realms of possibility. Founded as the organ of the Non-Partisan League, the Minneapolis Star ended on the auction block because of unfortunate financing and management. But the Herald, as the organ of the British Labor Party, flourished exceedingly so that it soon was independent of its subsidy. Then it came another of London's penny dreadfuls.

The lesson is that the purse of an endowed press should be neither too thin nor too fat. Is it too fantastic to hope that in this manner at least a few truly free and really great newspapers will be established in the United States?

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Weekly Magazine Section

A SURVEY OF WORLD AFFAIRS

BOOK REVIEWS

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BOSTON, NOVEMBER 6, 1935

Italy's Ethiopian Folly

By

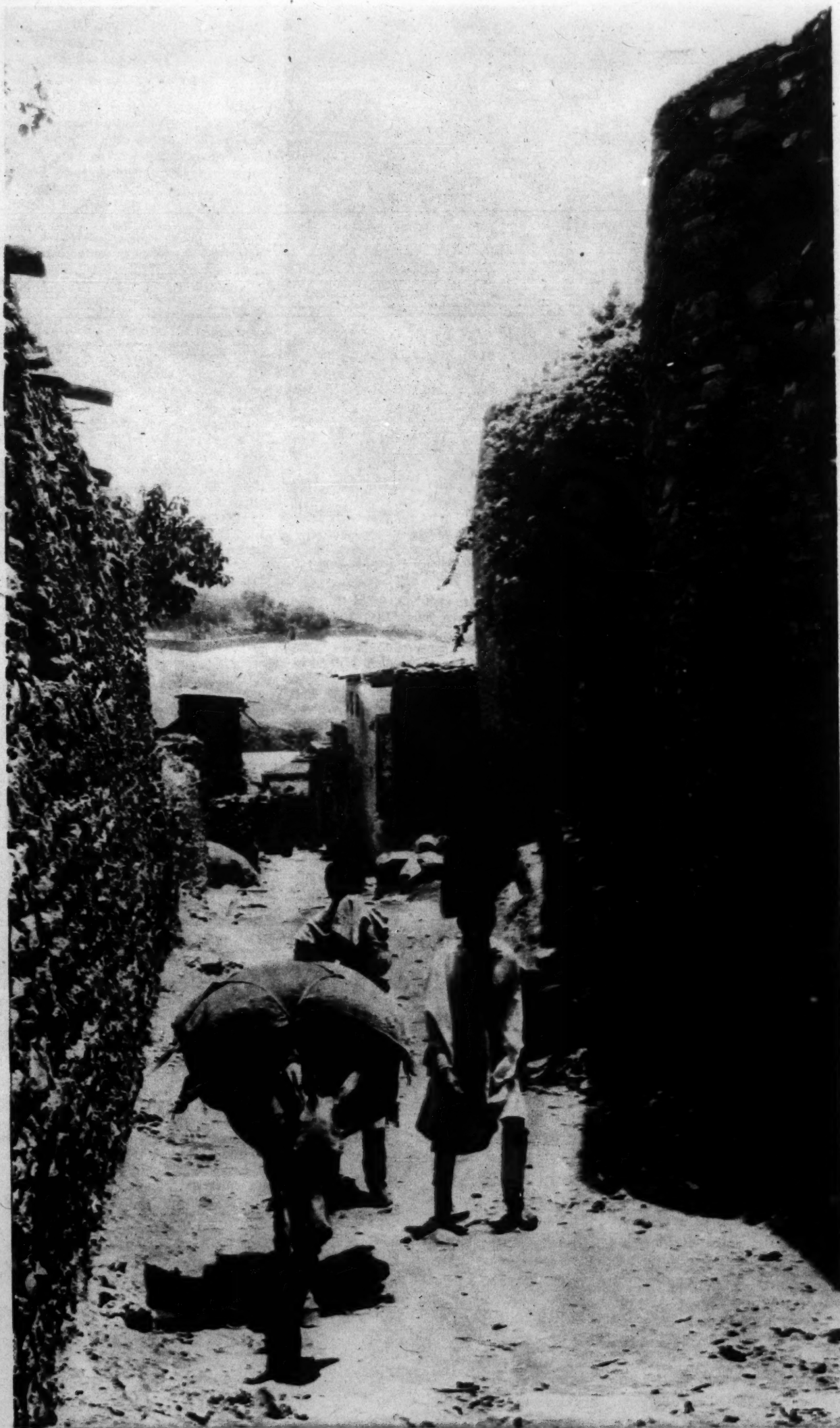
Constant Southworth

Author of "The French Colonial Venture"

INDEPENDENT OF QUESTIONS of glory and of developing a reservoir of colonial soldiers, would the conquest of Ethiopia profit Italy in an economic sense? That is, would conquest afford her an increased export market and opportunities for lucrative enterprise, for tapping cheap sources of raw material and for creating an outlet for her surplus population to such an extent that the gain would be greater than the cost? It may be helpful to make a hasty appraisal of what Italy, in cold fact, could reasonably expect in the way of economic benefit from annexing Ethiopia.

To start with, we lack definite proof of the existence of natural resources of unusual value in Ethiopia. Even the recently publicized oil concession granted by the Emperor, and as quickly ended through the rapid action of the American State Department, is not proof positive of the existence of oil in Ethiopia in important commercial quantities. On the whole, although we know that Ethiopia possesses regions with fertile soil, yielding, or capable of yielding, abundant crops, her resources other than agricultural remain a mystery. She produces coffee, hides and skins, cereals and grains, butter, seed, beans, a few furs, and other similar products. There are some fairly good stands of tropical woods. Also, there are traces of certain minerals, including potash, gold and platinum, but these are produced only irregularly and in small quantities and give no definite promise of large deposits. It would be hard even for the most enthusiastic Italian imperialist to name any Ethiopian product of proven abundance that Italy could not get from a number of other countries more quickly and more cheaply than she could from Ethiopia, especially in these days when world markets are frequently flooded with various agricultural products.

Suppose, however, for the sake of argument, that important resources now unknown will be discovered in Ethiopia and that Italy has a real chance of making a good thing out of them. How much profit would she have to make on them before she would have a net profit on the whole Ethiopian venture? That would depend largely on how much it is going to cost to conquer and to hold the country. The appropriation already made for the Ethiopian expedition provides a clue. A few weeks ago Mussolini was reported to have appropriated 3,000,000,000 lire to annex Ethiopia. This appears to be in addition to an appropriation of 1,000,000,000 lire already made for that purpose. Even assuming that Italy gains a fairly speedy victory over Ethiopia, it is by no means certain that her military expenditures on her new colony will immediately cease. Compare what France has spent on Morocco, annexed by



A TYPICAL STREET SCENE IN HARAR

London News Agency Photos, Ltd.

her in 1912. France's military expenditures in Morocco increased gradually from 133,000,000 francs in that year to 886,000,000 francs in the year ended March, 1932, and are still continuing in large volume. With allowance for the decline in the franc since 1912, the annual military cost of Morocco to France has remained in figures comparable to the original cost of conquest.

Morocco thus shows Italy that the cost of holding a conquered colony may continue indefinitely as great as, or greater than, the original cost of conquest. Italy is starting her Ethiopian venture with war appropriations at a rate many times the annual cost of annexing Morocco. Even if she wins the war, it is fairly certain that the annual cost of keeping the fierce Ethiopian warriors in check thereafter will remain for a long period well up in the hundreds of millions of lire.

How do such sums compare with the gains from trade and investment which Italy is likely to get out of Ethiopia? Let us glance at Italy's colonial experience so far. Have her present colonies been lucrative to her? First, how much trade has she worked up with her colonies? These colonies comprise Libya (including both Tripolitania and Cirenaica), Eritrea and Italian Somaliland. In 1932 she imported from them goods worth 56,700,000 lire. In the same year Italy's total imports from all sources amounted to 8,368,000,000 lire. Her imports from her colonies thus represented the munificent proportion of slightly over one half of 1 per cent of her total imports. This proportion has not substantially increased since 1932.

Italy's exports to her colonies taken together have amounted to considerably more than her imports from them, for the simple reason that the Italian Government has been sending Libya, more or less as a gift from the Government, goods amounting to many times her imports from that colony, to be used in its development. In recent years Italy has exported to Libya goods averaging nearly 200,000,000 lire per year, compared with average annual imports from Libya of less than 20,000,000. This does not mean that Libya pays Italy for these excess imports ultimately by an indirect triangular trade arrangement through a third country, for her total exports to all countries are a small fraction of Italy's exports to Libya. Thus the apparently high development of Libya as a market for Italian goods can in no way be regarded as involving a healthy commercial trade, yielding profits to Italy in the manner that exporting ordinarily profits a country. It is simply a manifestation of one way in which Italy spends money on her colonies without compensation therefor.

Italy ordinarily exports to Eritrea and Somaliland about the same amount as she imports from them.

Italy's returns from investment in colonial enterprise are without doubt very small. Almost all the colonial enterprises are local affairs, purveying to the local residents and hence deriving their income from a limited purchasing power. The United States Department of Commerce reports that industry in Libya is still in the earliest stages of development. Eritrea and Somaliland are even less developed.

The truth is that the Italians are not as a people adapted to conducting colonial enterprise, particularly in the tropics, in the large-scale manner necessary to make their colonies profitable to them. The British and the Dutch appear in many instances to have accomplished much toward making colonial products like rubber and cotton available to industrial Western nations at a low price, and to build up the fortunes of their colonial trading houses, but Latin nations do not take as readily to this form of activity. The Italians, especially, when they go to a colony, tend to start up small farms or to do manual labor or petty trading in much the same manner as they were wont to do in the old country. Most of them may



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AN ITALIAN COLONIST IN EAST AFRICA

Although There Are Not Many of Them, There Are Some. They Have Established Themselves Very Much as They Would in Italy. He Farms With His Own Hands.

employ some native help, but very seldom enough to build up agriculture and industry on a significant export basis. The same situation is found in Tunisia, which, though a French colony, nearly became a colony of Italy originally, and where the number of Italian colonists at present far exceeds the Italians in all Italy's own colonies put together. They are primarily Sicilian laborers and small traders.

Italy's possible profits on her colonies represent the amount by which her gain from colonial trade and investment may have exceeded what would have been her gain from whatever she might have done as a substitute for colonial trade and investment had she possessed no colonies. This, of course, is an indeterminate amount and may even be zero or a minus quantity, for it is entirely conceivable that Italy could have used her money and energies to better effect outside her colonies.

France has had the experience of

getting smaller returns from investments in her own colonies than from her investments in the colonies of other countries. But even at the outside these possible profits to Italy could not have been more than 5 per cent of Italy's genuinely commercial trade with her colonies, amounting to less than 200,000,000 lire per year, plus some small differential of profit on her colonial investments.

Against these possible maximum gains we have to set the enormous expenditures of the Italian Government in the colonies, amounting to between 400,000,000 and 500,000,000 lire annually. The amount of this expenditure in the 1935-36 budget is 482,000,000. Even if we estimated Italy's differential gain from her colonial trade at some such fantastically high and impossible figure as 50 per cent of the trade itself plus a very liberal allowance for a differential on investment returns—that is, if we gave the benefit of a doubt with a vengeance to colonization by Italy as a

paying proposition—we would find the expenditure on the colonies far more than the possible gains.

The bearing of this on the Ethiopian situation is obvious: Ethiopia, to pay her way, must yield Italy trade and investment profits sufficient to wipe out the expenses of conquest, pacification and economic development. Since these have started in terms of 3,000,000,000 or 4,000,000,000 lire and must continue indefinitely in large volume, the trade developed with Ethiopia and the capital poured into her must be an inconceivably large amount and must be extremely lucrative as compared with other uses Italy might discover for her money and activity—ininitely larger and much more lucrative than our knowledge of Italian colony-developing habits and ability tells us can possibly be attained, even assuming that important new resources are discovered in Ethiopia.

But it may be said, "Well, all that is true, but what about Ethiopia as a useful safety valve for Italy's surplus population?" This brings up the whole question of whether there is a population problem in Italy, whether possible surplus population can be induced to go to Ethiopia, can be cared for there better than somewhere else, and whether in general emigration is the best way of meeting the problem.

Though these questions cannot be answered adequately here, it is fairly safe to say that Italians will not be overeager to go to so out-of-the-way a land as Ethiopia. There is little indication that the Ethiopian climate is outstandingly superior to that of other regions available to Italian colonists. True, the plateau of Ethiopia has a reasonably temperate climate, but there is a great deal of rain and clinging, sticky mud in the summer. Eritrea, right next door, contains a plateau and high slopes whose temperate climate, with its fair amount of adaptability to southern European settlers, is much like the vaunted climate of the Ethiopian plateau. Yet the latest available figures show the total number of Italians and other Europeans in Eritrea to be less than 5000. Somaliland's Italian population is considerably smaller still. Libya, fairly close to Italy, contains somewhere around 30,000 Italians, but part of the Italian colonists went there at the expense of the Italian Government. For instance, the so-called Corporation for the Colonization of Cirenaica has been settling Italians in Cirenaica. The Government pays the transportation cost and advances land and houses to the colonists.

If the question is merely one of finding the best way of getting excess Italians out of Italy to some place where they will be content to stay, it would seem that a good many other places in the world—for instance, Tunisia or South America—would fill the bill better. Tunisia, which is nearer Italy even than Libya, is in many ways Italian in its atmosphere. Italians going there would not be on Italian soil, but at any rate they would be out of the depressing summer downpour of Ethiopia. Incidentally, Italy would save a good deal on developmental expenses.

Perhaps the best way of all to solve the population pressure problem would be for Mussolini to stop whooping it up for large families.

In the last analysis Italy's Ethiopian venture is just another striking manifestation of the indubitable fact that colonization does not pay all nations at all times. Ordinarily in the past colonizing activity has paid a nation only where it has meant a genuine opening out of important new resources to Western nations with an accompanying decrease in their cost of living together with lucrative trading profits. But those days are largely over. These are the days of gluts of foodstuffs and raw materials on world markets. It would seem more sensible to let other nations bear the expense of policing and governing colonies and then to utilize the low-cost resources they open out by importing them. They are always willing enough to sell them, and usually to sell them cheaply.

ADOWA

By KATHRINE HYMAS WILLIAMS

Oh Titian, this the power that taught your brush
To give mute color such a glorious voice
That human language trembles to a hush
Before your paintings? Dante, you the choice,
Epitome of poet dreamers' dreams!
'And Virgil songster of the ancient school!
Ye men of Italy who drank from streams
Humanely beautiful, decry this rule!

Lift up your voices for a weak, forlorn,
Half-savage folk whose uninstructed way
Seems wiser than the learning that has torn
These hundred little children from their play
With shouts of death! Restrain your country . . . Call! . . .
Lest once again a hand write on the wall.

Hunting With the Camera

Although Wild Animal Shooting Has Been Restricted in Africa, Plenty of Adventure Remains in a Nobler Realm of Sport

By Commander Attilio Gatti

EVERY EUROPEAN COUNTRY WITH African colonies has put limiting laws on hunting. They have established reserves, national parks, and sanctuaries which increase each year in number and extent. This action has come as a result of the destruction of so many animals by hunters that huge valleys, immense plains, and vast regions which once swarmed with game of every description now are so empty that one cannot see a single wild animal. Some species have been completely exterminated, and others survive only in a few score or a few dozens.

The undertaking to protect African game from further decimation began in the Union of South Africa, and it has been continued with particular determination, and on a great scale, in the immense Congo, where Belgium has the responsibility of preserving for posterity the numerous species of fauna which do not exist in any other country of the world.

These indispensable limitations, however, far from removing from Africa that halo of emotion and thrills which has made it in the past the country of romance, act to preserve and to increase this fascination for the followers of the new sport created by the elevation of the spiritual level of the world—big game hunting with the camera.

The followers of this sport will be able to multiply endlessly, but, instead of continuing the appalling crescendo of destruction, will permit the conservation and the reconstruction of African game.

Big game hunting with the camera means that in case of failure, in place of a wounded animal you will have a spoiled negative. In case of success, instead of a hundred animals perished that one head or skin may decorate for a time your home, you will have images preserved for you—and through reproduction in books and papers given to millions of other individuals—of all the poetry, the fascination of the unending plains, of the great rivers, of the ever-green forests, and all the beauty and the grace of their strange four-legged inhabitants.

Furthermore, as soon as one substitutes the camera for the rifle, the telephoto for the telescope, the roll film for the cartridge, he finds that to obtain good results he needs a hundred times more skill and courage, patience and endurance, and also that the satisfaction obtained from those results is enhanced in proportion.

More than ever before I had the occasion to realize this during my last and eighth expedition to Africa, one of the main purposes of which was to photo-

graph and to study the life of some of the rarest and most interesting of African animals.

While it was a question of the pygmy elephants (in whose existence, by the way, many natural scientists still today do not believe), a few weeks of work in the Tchibinda Forest in Kivu were sufficient to obtain good photographs, for the little *m'tembo* are faithful habitués of certain pools in the forest. There, with infinite circumspection, it is possible to watch them almost every day, and the low vegetation of the marshes surrounding these pools permits the use of telephoto lens and makes it possible to take photographs at a distance sufficient not to alarm the animals.

But the hard job, and the one in which I was most interested, was the photographic hunt of the okapi (*ocapia johnstoni*), that strangest of all African creatures which seems to have borrowed liberally from all the animal kingdom. For it has the skull of the prehistoric *Samotherium* of the Lower Pliocene; the horns and anatomical structure of the giraffe; the legs of the zebra; the hoofs of the ox; the trunk of the antelope; the eyes, revolving in every direction, of the chameleon; and an extraordinary blue tongue which is only exceeded in length by that of the anteater.

After 10 months spent in the unexplored part of the Ituri Forest, I had not yet succeeded in photographing any specimen but a half-grown male. The senses of smell, hearing and sight so sharply developed in the okapi, the rapidity with which his exceptional strength and cunning allow him to vanish even through the thickest entanglements of vegetation at the slightest alarm or suspicious noise, had made it impossible for me, except on a very few occasions, to have favorable conditions for photographing an adult. And the darkness of the forest, serious challenge to even the most supersensitive negatives, and the thickness of the vegetation, the continuous curtains of which never seem to afford a decent field to the camera, contributed to make of those few pictures utter failures.

The little that might have remained in spite of these difficulties, I soon understood would be obliterated by the relative invisibility which the okapi attains through the extraordinary mimetism of his coat with the color and line of the surroundings in which he lives. This is so true that often when chance, or a particularly successful stalking, brought me to within a few paces of the animal, it was impossible for me to distinguish him as long as he remained quiet. And the moment he



COMMANDER GATTI TRYING TO PERSUADE TOTO TO EAT A LEAF OF LETTUCE

moved, although I could easily have shot him, there was never time enough to get a picture, even prepared in advance as I was, for a fraction of a second was more than sufficient for the animal to disappear in the vegetation.

It was therefore indispensable, first, to be able to arrive very near an adult and to know as clearly as possible his exact position; second, for the animal to remain at least for some minutes within the field of the camera; third, that this take place on a clear day toward noon and in a point of forest where some rays of the sun at the zenith could pass through the dome of vegetation.

Anyone who has photographed even the easiest and commonest animals in Africa; anyone who has had the opportunity to glimpse the inextricable entanglement of the forest, can readily understand that, after regarding all the angles of the problem, I felt myself faced with an apparent impossibility.

But I persisted. And one day, finally, the opportunity came.

A very fresh track, only a few minutes old, pointed out to me that morning by my pygmy guide, told me that a full-grown okapi was headed toward a clearing on the River Mutwegwe, which my expedition had discovered several months previously.

A few minutes later another pygmy who had been sent on in exploration returned as silently as a shadow to murmur in my ear that the okapi was noisily bathing at a point of the river where the vegetation is so dense that the little tracker had been unable to get even a glimpse of the animal. It was 11 o'clock and through a small rent in the green dome I could see the sun which, after several days of rain, shone in the blue sky.

The moment seemed so propitious that even my natives professed themselves to be ready to surround the animal, animated, I think, more by a desire to put an end to our incessant marching in the forest than to earn the good tip I had promised them.

A pygmy, with unbelievable rapidity and facility, climbed a great mahogany, towering by some 30 feet above all the surrounding trees in the vicinity, which I had often used as a lookout for the clearing. Sticks tied with llanas, one

after the other, to the side of the tree permitted the tiny Mambuti to reach the top in a few seconds, and at once from there clear bird notes filtered down to us—notes which the uninitiated would take for the song of the mutuki, but which gave to the other pygmies the necessary directions to enable our circle to close around the animal with as much certainty as if we had been able to see him.

Soon the splashing of the okapi came to us more and more distinctly, until we arrived within a few yards and all sounds stopped, freezing us into immobility as we stood, many of us with a foot lifted in the air.

A noise of moving leaves, followed at once by the song of the mutuki, told us that the okapi, having become aware of our approach, had plunged into the forest on the right bank of the river, where we were stationed, and stopped there to try to determine clearly what was taking place. Further noises informed us that the natives coming from the opposite shore were crossing the river toward us.

A warning from the pygmies at my side, all the men I could see suddenly stiffening, and immediately before me the head of an okapi appeared.

His throat was exactly the same silvery color of the mandulu leaves on which the sun was beating; the remainder of his head and his great ears were almost indistinguishable for form and color from big, spearlike leaves, the underpart of which is of a rich dark red. Before I was able to take in the fact that he was a beautiful male with horns at least four and a half to five inches long and free of skin at the tips—indicating quite an advanced age—I had already snapped half a dozen pictures.

The order I had given to the men to remain absolutely silent and motionless, from the moment the animal came into view until he showed intention of going away, proved very sound. Astonished to find himself surrounded by all those human statues, to feel so many pairs of eyes fixed on him, the okapi showed plainly his indecision, turning his head in every direction as if to find

(Continued on page 18)



PYGMY ELEPHANTS IN AN AFRICAN STREAM

© A. Gatti

"A Job to Be Done"

That Is What Moves Frances Perkins, United States Secretary of Labor, First Woman Member of a President's Cabinet, to Work Steadily for "Mutuality and Co-operation" in Industry

By Marjorie Shuler

MY DAY WITH Frances E. Perkins, United States Secretary of Labor, did not turn out at all as it had been planned. To begin with, during the six months that the event was under discussion between us, it had been understood that "the day" would be either in New York City during one of Miss Perkins's fleeting visits at home, or in Washington when I should chance to have the opportunity to tag her back and forth between apartment and office. Suddenly Miss Perkins herself proposed a change of venue. Would I like to go to Asheville, where she was calling the second national conference on labor legislation? I would. I did.

I knew that my questions would have to be put fragmentarily between sessions of the conference and other interviews. But always in the day, as we had arranged it, there was to be a quiet interval, if not for a heart-to-heart talk, at least for what Fannie Hurst calls "a knee-to-knee talk between one woman and another." I wanted to hear her own explanation for her attitudes and standards, what she thinks have been the determining factors in her own climb to the highest government position achieved by any woman in the United States, what advice she would give to a younger woman just embarking on a career, and what she believes will advance all women and human-kind.

The questions were put while she stood in a receiving line shaking hands, while she walked from hotel to conference, as she buttered her rolls and between times as she dealt with a multitude of issues laid before her by state labor leaders. But the quiet talk never happened. Not because Madame Secretary was confused or variable, but twice because I gave way to others with emergency needs, and finally because, with the promised interview just 15 minutes ahead, there came a long-distance telephone message from Washington and almost at once Madame Secretary was on the train while I had to wait for the concluding session of the conference.

But suddenly there came the conviction that I did not require a knee-to-knee talk. My questions were answered. Primarily I had arrived at the knowledge which has given rise to many perplexities for those who watch her. Frances Perkins will not—she determinedly, absolutely will not—be exploited as a woman. To approach her as a woman doing a job foredooms a reporter to failure. To measure her as a woman in a high office is a mistaken premise and other mistakes are sure to follow. She provides no "feminine reactions." She conducts herself very much as a man would in similar circumstances.

Miss Perkins was not appointed by President Roosevelt because, nibbling his pen, he said to himself, "Now I must put a woman into my Cabinet; who shall it be?" She was named because she was an outstanding person for the job, and she got it on her record and not because of a particularly insistent demand for a woman, but rather in spite of her sex.

Her record has given her a balanced point of view, a perception of problems and an ability to deal with them on the broader aspects of what is best for all people, not just one class of people. She has won her spurs on an impersonal basis and she intends to maintain that impersonality. Which is one reason why she is not the idol of writers of gossip columns for women's pages of the newspapers.

"You never have had any trouble getting her to talk about her job, have you?" asked a woman who came up out of the ranks of labor to work with Miss



MISS FRANCES PERKINS
Secretary of Labor in President Roosevelt's Cabinet.

© Harris & Ewing

Perkins when she was the first woman commissioner of industry in New York State.

"You have encountered her New England reserve," this woman persevered. "We all have. But did she ever refuse to give you information on labor questions?"

I had to confess that she had not. I had never thought it particularly important to learn whether or not she can make apple pie. I had never questioned her about her husband, Paul Wilson, whom she married when he was secretary to Mayor Mitchell of New York City and when she was a lobbyist for labor legislation in Albany. Because her position might involve possible embarrassments to Mr. Wilson's career, she retained her own name. I had never asked her about her home with him, which they still keep in New York City, or about their daughter, Suzanne.

But once, with going-to-press time making it tremendously important for me to get her official speech as Secretary of Labor, I ventured out on the platform at a mass meeting and was loaned her only copy of the manuscript which she herself would need almost at once and which, if I had not returned to her promptly, would have put her in a most awkward position.

No, I never had had trouble getting her to talk about her work. And I had no trouble in Asheville. I learned that she thinks that the best way for a woman to get ahead is to do the things immediately before her without constantly calling attention to the limitations which may be present. I found out that she is not interested in the privileges of women, but in their responsibilities. For instance, she thinks that

college graduates ought not to undercut other women in industry and commerce and that when they do so they are making a poor return for what has been given to them. She is quick to give gratitude to the generosity of older women who guided her and to the men who have enabled her to try out her ideas. The social security program, which is her chief interest now, was formulated in part by her years ago when she was industrial commissioner in New York State and President Roosevelt was Governor of the State. No, she says, she has not come to her present position entirely through her own efforts but because many others have helped her.

Something of her attitude toward people she expressed to me as she was receiving guests at a luncheon. She had been standing all morning as presiding officer of the conference and would have to stand all afternoon. She was to speak that evening. I commiserated with her because she had been asked to take the only intervening interval to shake a few hundred hands.

"Why not?" she smiled. "Why else do you travel—for the view or to see people? As for me, I have already seen a mountain." And she turned a square back on the lovely North Carolina hills and talked to labor leaders about laws which will reach miners up the creek, or 16-year-old girls in factory lofts, about whether this was a reasonable safety device to demand of chromium manufacturers, or whether that would be the best type of housing for workers with large families.

I learned her two favorite words, "mutuality and co-operation," and that

she is sure "if people will only look at things realistically and sit down at a conference table there will be amazing unanimity even between employers and labor."

I saw her sense of humor called into play a number of times and watched her counter insistent demands with sallies which sent everybody rocking with laughter, at the end of which it was evident that the program to be adopted was pretty much the program which the Secretary deemed wisest.

And I discovered that what seemed a pretty strenuous day was a mere idling of time for this woman who toured Pennsylvania steel mills under a hot sun, addressed a mass meeting, and when she found that anti-company workers had been denied admission and that her proposal to talk with them in the park was refused by the city authorities, gathered up the whole group and led them to the United States post office for a hearing of their grievances. Then the Secretary's party got on the midnight train for the steel mills at Sparrows Point. The man who told the story said that with some difficulty he climbed out of his berth the next morning to be admonished by the porter that he had better hurry up, Secretary Perkins already was eating her breakfast at the station lunch counter.

So it was not too surprising that at Asheville an hour after midnight she mourned that she had to wait until the next morning for some information, otherwise she would be able to have an important conference right there and then.

The next morning she asked if I had more questions. Of course I had. I always have. So as we walked over to the meeting I picked up some more of her philosophy.

"You and I and our personal advancement is not what matters," she said earnestly. "We and those with us can disappear and still it will not matter. What counts is understanding, deepened understanding on the part of all if we are to make what we should of our civilization."

She looks at the United States Department of Labor not as an ornament but as a service with a responsibility to all. She believes its works must "be guided by wisdom, take advantage of all the good will there is and stir up no ill will; be calm, placid, serene; never remote, academic, arbitrary or dictatorial, but always flexible, and quickly responsive to every economic need."

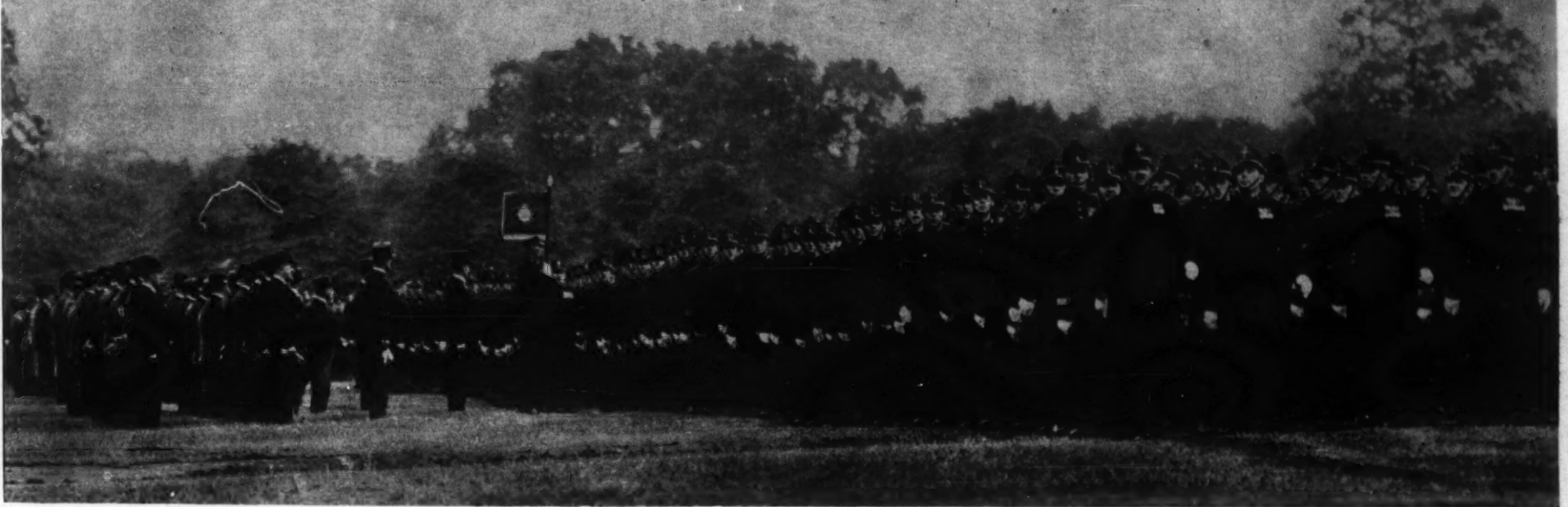
Her philosophy might be summed up in the words which I heard her say that morning. "There must be mutuality and co-operation between government and common behavior if the American people are to enter into the rewards of the destiny which flows to a free people. It is the people who are the nation. The common people in every country are the basis of its civilization. The individual worker is helpless to look out for himself. Without guarantees by government the real genius of the working people will be wasted. With guarantees they can bring their contribution into the general culture and mode of living and then civilization will go forward to boundless attainments."

But the woman member of the President's Cabinet was to reveal still further her attitude toward people and toward her work, for back from the train came a note, "I am indeed sorry that official business compelled me to return to Washington before we had an opportunity to complete our pleasant discussion. But you and I both know that when there is a job to do it has to be done."

Soldiers of the Peace

True, It Took Time to Convince People That an Organized Police Force Would Protect Rather Than Interfere With Them, but the English System Has Proved Its Value

By Major Maurice Tomlin



ROYAL POLICE REVIEW IN HYDE PARK, LONDON
The King and Queen, With Members of the Royal Family, Watched a March Past of 10,000 Police of All Ranks Who Had Done Duty During the Recent Jubilee Celebrations. It Was the First Parade of Its Kind in History. Photographic News Agencies, Ltd.

HISTORY TELLS US THAT those English men and women who first left England for the New World were actuated by a wish to have greater freedom as regards their individual lives than they felt was possible under the conditions prevailing at that time—they clearly had no feeling of hostility to their country as a whole, or they would not have taken with them the place names they knew so well, nor would they have adopted the general principles of English jurisprudence and law for their new home.

English law has gradually crystallized from an inchoate mass of statutes and judges' decisions added to local customs, but its enforcement has been in the hands of a body of men known generally as police and this has also been the case in the United States of America.

It may therefore be of interest to consider the origin and progress of the English Police System, and to try to estimate the success which it has achieved in making the foundation for a stable internal system of government.

The word "police" in its original use referred to what is now known as local government; street lighting and drainage, when there was any; but it has in time come to mean the organization, powers and duties of the officers to whom is deputed the carrying out of the law. The system is based on the ancient office of constable, who has exercised his functions, more or less well, for over 700 years; the title was first used some 1500 years ago and is derived from the high official of the Byzantine rulers, the "comes stabuli" the "Lord of the Stable," or "Master of the Horse." The "Master of the Horse" is still a high court official in England, but the rank of constable was also given to those who held the different strong posts and castles for the Crown in England, and they also are still in existence in such instances as the Constables of the Tower and of Carnarvon and Dover castles, though their duties have changed with modern conditions.

The Lord High Constable is still an office of honor, ranking high in the list of great officers of state, and though the appointment is at the moment in abeyance it could at any time be revived at the Sovereign's pleasure.

It is sometimes said that the police in England are in process of being "militarized," but if by this is meant that they are in any way on a military footing nothing can be further from the truth. Their only resemblance to soldiers is that they are formed in disciplined bodies amenable to regulations, a condition which they share with every other organized company of men, whether as sailors, soldiers, airmen, public servants or members of a business community.

That they did act at the outset as soldiers is true; in those rough and ready days strong measures had to be taken to keep the unruly in order, and punishment, not reform, was the basis of the system for dealing with them.

As the feudal system faded away, the constable became less and less a military officer and more and more engaged in purely civil duties as a "peace" officer, but the "peace" which he was sworn to keep being the "King's peace" he was still considered a servant of the Crown, although he was appointed by the local authorities at the Manor Courts to carry out the duties of composing the difficulties arising from day to day.

This is still the basis of the English system with the exception of the Metropolitan Police and the Constabularies maintained by the War Department, the Admiralty and the Air Ministry. All the constabulary are administered by the different counties, cities and boroughs, or organizations such as the Port of London authority or railway companies whose statutes allow them to maintain such forces.

The Metropolitan Police have as their authority the Secretary of State for Home Affairs. Upon them rests the responsibility for the good order of Greater London, as distinct from the City of London, which has its own force, like Manchester or Edinburgh, having been deemed more a national than a local care. The "City" of London is a relatively small part of the metropolitan area, the nucleus for the great urban community. It is occupied chiefly by financial and business houses.

The petty justice of the country continued throughout the centuries up to the eighteenth to be administered with more or less success, varying with the individual holders of the offices, by the Justices of the Peace, with the parish or petty constables as their immediate executive officers.

It is evident that a bad opinion was held of them as a body, as references to them in Shakespeare show that they were laughed at as ignorant men, incapable of understanding the long words they used and moreover prone to avoid their duties whenever they could do so. His "Justice Shallow" may have had a little personal bias if it is true that Shakespeare himself in his youth was embroiled with the law over an alleged offense of deer killing in the park at Charlecote near Stratford-on-Avon, and the picture of the justice is said to be drawn from the owner of the park, Sir Thomas Lucy.

In our own times, Punch, which is considered to hold a mirror to social habits, has one, two or more jokes nearly every week about the police based as a rule on their self-importance

and fondness for long words; which goes to show that the police enter largely into the everyday life of the most law-abiding among us.

However efficient or inefficient the police may be now it is beyond dispute that their inefficiency in the eighteenth century was a byword. In the larger communities ruffianism and robbery with violence were liable to be met with as people went about their business and complaints began to come to a head. The establishment of a police office at Bow Street by Fielding, the novelist, and his brother, both being magistrates, is held to date the foundation of the English system as it is now known, though even so it was nearly a hundred years from this inception about the middle of the eighteenth century to the acts which formed regular police forces from 1829 onward.

It had taken hard lessons, including the Lord George Gordon riots in 1780, when the mob had matters all their own way, to teach the public that the formation of a disciplined force would add to their personal safety and freedom, and in no way subject them to inquisitorial prying into their private affairs.

The hostility to police control was increased at the time of the French Revolution owing to the actions of the secret police under Fouché, and John Bull had no intention of making such a rod for his own back.

Committees sat, reported, and their decisions were duly pigeonholed until a man appeared with vision to foresee what was wanted, and the tact and will to bring into being a system which while keeping in control the unruly and lawless elements would not interfere with the average citizen on his lawful occasions.

The Metropolitan Police was the first force to be formed by the Act of 1829 which dealt with London, that is, outside the boundaries of the City of London, which was not dealt with at that time, primarily because of the rights of the corporation to manage their own affairs and secondarily because the City police arrangements at that time were a lighthouse of efficiency in a sea of disorder. After 10 years' experience the City of London was dealt with by an Act of 1839 and in turn forces were formed for the cities, boroughs and counties of England. There was no attempt to equalize them in strength or to interfere with the territorial areas which had been so long established—as cities increase in size, they encroach on the surrounding country areas and absorb slices, but otherwise the divisions remain unaltered.

The numbers in proportion to population or area have only once been laid down, in the Act of 1839 dealing with county forces which forbade the en-

rollment of police in a proportion higher than 1 to 1000 of the population, but this regulation was canceled and now the proportion is subject to the needs of the district and is settled by the local authorities in consultation with the Home Office.

The proportion of police to acreage varies from 1 to every 2000 acres in sparsely populated areas, to one man to one acre in the City of London, whose area is approximately one square mile.

The system of organization is roughly the same throughout—the chief officer is styled commissioner in the metropolitan and city forces, and chief constable in counties, cities and boroughs. In the metropolitan and city forces assistant commissioners act under the commissioners, and in some large county and city forces assistant or deputy chief constables work under their chief constables. The metropolitan force alone has further grades on the headquarters staff, styled deputy assistant commissioners and chief constables—in all forces the divisional police are ranked as superintendents, chief inspectors, inspectors, sergeants and constables.

A further subdivision into specialist ranks to deal with criminal investigation, river police, mounted police, motor police, is to be found in different forces, according to the numbers of men and nature of duties; but the initial system of one force, one control in a specified area has never been altered, although there is liaison between forces, especially as regards information and criminal investigation which has become necessary owing to the increased mobility which is common to lawbreakers and those who deal with them.

The forces in all cases are under the supreme control of a police "authority," who controls expenditure and thus all activities. In the metropolitan force the control is in the hands of the Home Secretary; in all other forces, in those of the police committees of the areas, formed of equal numbers of magistrates and county councillors in the counties, and of members of the corporation in the cities and boroughs.

The English system of local control is well exemplified and with the march of years the relations between police and public have established themselves on a mutual respect and acknowledgment of the respective duties and rights, it being part of the creed that the police are the servants of the public until the latter break the laws which they themselves have made through their representatives—then the positions are reversed and the police have to show themselves masters of the situation. Even so the traditions of over a hundred years have produced a condition of mutual toleration.

History in Time

Or It May Be in Another Tempo, but the World's Folk Dances and Songs Have Origins Deep in the Past, Making Folk Festivals Major Cultural Events, Rich in Meaning

By Sarah Gertrude Knott
As told to Henry Edison Williams



Underwood & Underwood, N. Y.
COTTON'S ALL SOLD . . . NOTHING TO DO BUT SING

A THOUSAND AND ONE YEARS of dancing memories tap off the tempo; a people's heartbeats throb in the plucked strings; forgotten banners flutter in traditional costumes. Thus are old times, old ways, old customs preserved in the revival of community contests which found their climax in the National Folklore Festival at Chattanooga, Tenn., and the International Folk Dance Festival at London, last May and June.

Back in sequestered coves rangy mountaineers teeter on hickory stools and saw prodigiously on wheezy fiddles, turning out old tunes that had their sources in long-ago British balladry. Listen; catch the swing of it:

One morning, one morning, one morning in May,
I met a fair couple a-making their way,
And one was a maiden so bright and so fair,
And the other was a soldier and a brave volunteer.

In rural Hoosier schoolyards country boys and girls choose partners for a sing-songed dance; and as they circle, sway and swing, the lilt of ancient measures echoes from old Slav, Magyar, Saxton and Teuton greens to give zest to stamping American feet. Here's the way of it:

Three times round the cuckoo waltz,
Three times round the cuckoo waltz,
Three times round the cuckoo waltz,
Lovely Susie Brown.
Fare thee well, my charming girl,
Fare thee well, I'm gone;
Fare thee well, my charming girl,
With golden slippers on.

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Underneath moss-draped oaks on Louisiana bayous Cajun children gather to hear Th' Old 'Un tell his tales of Compair Lapin, who works his will by cunning and craftiness. And as eyes grow big and the limpid French of forgotten Acadia rolls off lips blurred by the soft Negroid nuances of the South, old France and the Slave Coast make their contributions to the story-book.

From purple mesas the flute note sounds, the rhythmic thud of drums, the shuffle of moccasined feet, and eerie on the desert air there rises a falsetto theme stretching far beyond the memory of man. From ancient beginnings of a red-skinned people it brings back to America's musical library a plaintive melody—a melody which echoed among multicolored canyons long before Coronado pushed his weary way toward the fabulous cities of Cibola or even Leif Ericson guided his Sea Wolves through the storm scuds and saw, lifting through the mists ahead, the shadowy outlines of Vinland.

These are the things of which folklore is made. These and kindred influences find their way into the programs of folklore festivals when, as was the case in the national and international festivals, peoples of the nations lay aside the ordinary tasks of the day and from all points of the compass come together to do their dances, tell their stories and sing their songs.

Sponsors of the International Folklore League, now functioning in several lands, point out that folklore is not a thing of the nursery or kindergarten,

but rather something that reaches to the very center of civilization and of international understanding.

Our operas, they say, and much of our drama and literature are meaningless without an understanding and appreciation of folklore. It is found in the allusions of the Koran, the parables of the Christian Bible and the examples of the Talmud. The followers of Gautama, the teachings of Buddha, Kung-fu-tze, the sun worshipers of Zoroaster, all emphasize the importance of local legends that are intelligible to isolated groups and equally provocative of deep thinking to the world at large. Thus the tremendous influence that folklore, legends, traditions and fairy tales have on the lives of people and their manner of living, expands to bring about a better international understanding. In racial memory, at least, there is much that knits each nation to its neighbor.

Two national folk festivals have been held in the United States with the object of bringing together annually groups with offerings peculiar to the different regions. Knowing that national incentive gives encouragement to regional festivals, and that continued participation will keep alive the fine traditional customs associated with the founding of this nation, the first National Folk Festival was held in St. Louis, Mo., the second in Chattanooga, Tenn.

The participants were not professional people, nor were they trained especially for the particular events. They were just "the people"—from Indian reservations, plantations, factories, mines, lumber camps, or western plains. Each group brought along the recreational forms which they used around home fires or at community gatherings.

To round out the programs there came from Oklahoma the Kiowa Indians with their war, snake and eagle dances and the Indian love call.

Cherokee, N. C., is where the one-feather Cherokee tribe lives on its own reservation and, in coves unfrequented by white men, dance the old dances. This region contributed a band of dancers who re-enacted the ceremonial steps and figures seen each year at the Cherokee Fair held annually on the reservation.

From Albuquerque, N. M., came a

group of singers with ballads of old Spain. Vincennes, Ind., and St. Genevieve, Mo., sent singers who brought the songs of early French voyageurs, fur traders and settlers. Included in their repertoire was the song sung by the women who served food to George Rogers Clark's army when Vincennes was captured from the British in the early eighteenth century:

Il faut aller en guerre
C'est la bas dans la prairie
Mon pere n'avait fille que moi.

At home, at church, wherever Negroes assemble, spirituals are sung. They are a definite part of Negro life and reveal as nothing else could the sorrow and oppression felt by this race when in bondage. A thousand Negroes singing in camp meeting style brought to the festival at Chattanooga songs from slavery days. And trained Negro singers from Fiske University inspired the audience with jubilee songs.

Then, too, were the presentations of the newer folk expressions which have grown up and are still growing in America. From Soda Spring Ranch, Rimrock, Ariz., came Romaine Loudermilk with his cowboy ballads. A group of lumberjacks, gay in mackinaws, high boots and red sashes, appeared to demonstrate the rousing music which found its most enthusiastic expression in the bunkhouses in the evening after long days in the woods. Anthracite miners from Pennsylvania, representatives from the Pennsylvania Folk Festival, dressed in overalls and carrying pick, dinner pail and miner's torch, made a classic picture singing the songs that have lightened labor for ages of miners—"The Breaker Boy," "Down in a Coal Mine," and "The Miner's Last Refrain."

There also came a group of men from the Jibboon Club, New London, Conn., who brought with them the tang of salt sea breezes in a group of chanteys. The members of this club are devoted to the work of preserving and making known the work songs of sailors.

There were mountain ballads, fiddle tunes, square and clog dances, legends and superstitions of the mountain people from the Appalachian and Ozarks regions done by the mountain people themselves. One hundred persons came over the mountains from North Carolina's Great Smokies. At one time on the stage there were 48 dancers,



FOLK DANCE OF ENGLAND
Members of the Bath and Somerset Branch of the English Folk Dance and Song Society Are Giving an Exhibition in Front of the Old Yarn Market in the Village of Dunster, Near Minehead, Somerset.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

three sets of 16 each, all doing the intricate "Figures of the Ocean Wave," "Right Hand Across" and "Figure Eight." This group came from the mountain dance and song festival held annually in Asheville, N. C. Conditions of life have changed the outward appearance of many of the mountain people, but those who saw this particular group knew that, though their dress was not that of the typical mountaineer, they still cherish and carry on the traditional presentation of the square dance of their forefathers, in a manner that is worthy of the best of that day.

Thus, with entertainment which had its roots far back in the folklore of other nations, the festivals in America brought home to the spectators the sense of interdependence between nations which makes toward mutual tolerance and understanding. The festivals, in addition, illustrated to many visitors from abroad the fact that, while America is a young nation culturally, it is not as young as its years would indicate.

Charles Morrow Wilson, in speaking of American culture, said that in America's Indian culture was to be found a "civilization" that was old when Great Britain and Europe were still a wilderness. Nevertheless, much of the choicest material in America was brought over from the native countries of the fathers when they came to live in the Western World. In addition to the folk material of Old-World origin in America are the folk expressions that have grown up among the people as a result of life lived in America. Both forms are living, vital forces in Ameri-

can life today. Both forms likewise constitute the warp and weft of a folklore which is being woven into a pattern of world consciousness. This fact is illustrated in the character of the first international folk dance and festival which culminated in London in July.

It has been a good many years since Cecil Sharpe came from England to America to find the old English ballads and dances, which had almost died out in England. His studies called the attention of Americans themselves to the charm and worth of this unrecorded material. It aroused appreciation of the value of folklore to American life, and at the same time it was the beginning of a real revival in England which culminated in the London festival presented under the auspices of the English Folk Song and Dance Society and the British National Committee on Folk Arts, with Her Majesty, the Queen, as patron. Eighteen European nations participated.

The presentations were held in Royal Albert Hall, Lambeth Palace grounds, Regents Park and Hyde Park. London was a gracious host. When the performances were not going on, all over the city could be seen splashes of color, provided by the 500 participants who had come dressed in the gay traditional costumes, as they roamed around the city or paused in some park to sing their dances as their enthusiasm prompted.

And so they came: From France, Germany, Austria, Poland, Bulgaria, Lithuania, Sweden, Norway, Denmark, Spain, Netherlands, Greece and Latvia—each nation doing the dances that belong particularly to its country, with



PUEBLO INDIAN EAGLE DANCE

Mullarky Photo

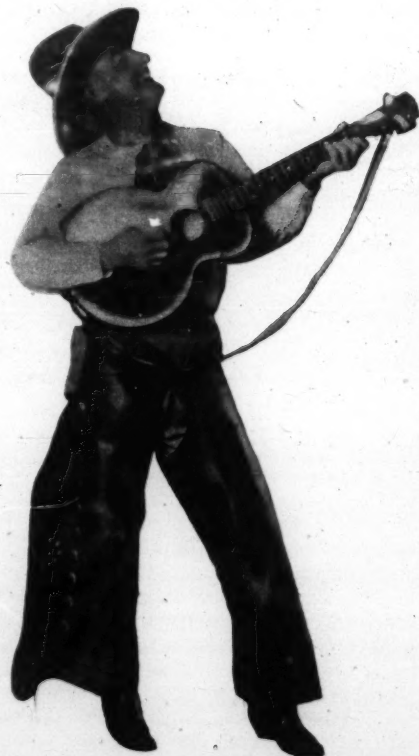


Figure below from Photo © by Marion Crowdy

MUSIC AND DANCING FROM FAR AND NEAR
Lumberjacks From the Deep Woods of Michigan Perform at the Second National Folk Festival, Chattanooga. At the Left Is Romaine Loudermilk, Cowboy Ballad Singer From Soda Springs Ranch, Rimrock, Arizona, Who Also Appeared at Chattanooga. Below Is One of a Group of Dancers From Rome Who Performed at the Festival in London.



DUTCH FOLK DANCERS

© N. V. Vereenigde Fotobureaux

Farmer Folk of Gossel Go Through the Steps of a Jolly Dance.



many of them using some of the same steps and figures.

It was not hard throughout the entire program in the international, as well as the national folk festival, to distinguish the dancers who had been taught to dance in some dance society and those who had grown up knowing and loving the dances, having had them handed down from generation to generation until they were an integral part of each dancer's background. This was most true in the dance of the Roumanian peasants. There was a primitive rhythm which was closely akin to that of American Indians, as demonstrated by the Kiowa and Cherokee Indian in the national folk festival.

To this group, it was a genuine ritual. For them, there was no audience. They were living something which they felt very deeply, something which it was their nature to love and understand. Dressed in elaborately embroidered white costumes with leggings trimmed in magic bells; white, wide-brimmed hats with long streamers of gay colors and carrying reed canes which they used throughout the entire ritual, this group of dancers added an authentic touch of tradition. They had saved their money for months for this great holiday, and when they saw how pleased were the audiences with their performances, that was pay enough!

These folk songs, the music and dances used in both these festivals, came into being to meet a need felt for self-expression. They served the fathers and the forefathers through pioneer days and during the nation's early struggles. They were used just the same when the better days came. Now in a period of economic problems, when there is such a genuinely felt need for leisure-time activity, it is only the natural thing that people should turn to the old ways of recreation with renewed devotion. Both Europe and America show an increasing disposition to recognize the contribution that folk expressions have made to the artistic and social life of the past, and to see the necessity for continuing folklore in its living forms, for the present, and projecting it into the future.

As plans go forward with renewed interest for community, state, national and international festivals which will bring home to more people everywhere the kinship of all, the impression grows that an understanding of world folklore will go far to strengthen the tangible bonds of racial understanding and ultimately aid in creating an atmosphere for world peace.

Man of Films

When Robert Flaherty Made the Cinema, "Man of Aran," He Added to Laurels Already Won for Other Documentary Pictures, and Now He Is in India Filming a Kipling Story

By Harold Hobson

MR. ROBERT FLAHERTY, who directed the remarkable film of island life called "Man of Aran," now is in India to make a picture of Rudyard Kipling's story, "Toomai of the Elephants."

"Will the political situation affect your work in India?" I asked Mr. Flaherty before he left London.

He laughed. "It is very much more likely," he replied, "that our work will affect the political situation."

The remark is obviously true. No imperial question of the last decade has aroused so tremendous a degree of interest, loosed such a flood of conjecture, whether optimistic or despairing, as the new constitution for India. For months the newspapers carried column after column of copy on the Indian question. Parliament was overwhelmed with speeches on the same subject; yet the peoples of England and America as a whole have very little accurate or vivid knowledge of the conditions of life, the psychological characteristics, the geographic circumstances, and the historical developments which form the vital background to this crucial problem. At a critical point in its history, Mr. Flaherty, film director, is a key man in the British Empire.

"A hundred years ago," said Mr. Flaherty, "Macaulay remarked on how little Englishmen knew India. Not much progress has been made since then in the way of increasing their knowledge. There are the excellent stories of Kipling, Mr. E. M. Forster's novel, 'A Passage to India,' and some admirable works written by ex-officials which have not had a very large circulation. But beyond these, and what he reads in the daily press, the man in the street, unless he has been professionally educated, knows little or nothing about the immense dependency whose fate for many generations he is even now at this moment called on to settle.

"The screen has a unique opportunity of supplementing his information, of making it real and vivid. Until now it is an opportunity of which the films have not taken advantage, British films least of all. American film companies have offices in various parts of India, which they employ to distribute their products. It is through these offices that such English films as have obtained a showing in India have been circulated.

"America has further shown her alertness by recognizing on the phenomenal success of her film, 'Lives of a Bengal Lancer,' that films with an eastern background are probably going to succeed the costume pictures of the past couple of years as the sovereign box-office draw. But though the triumph of Bengal Lancer is entirely deserved, I think it is true to say that the picture was not produced in India, although many of the backgrounds were shot on the actual Indian locations, and so the picture may not be completely authentic.

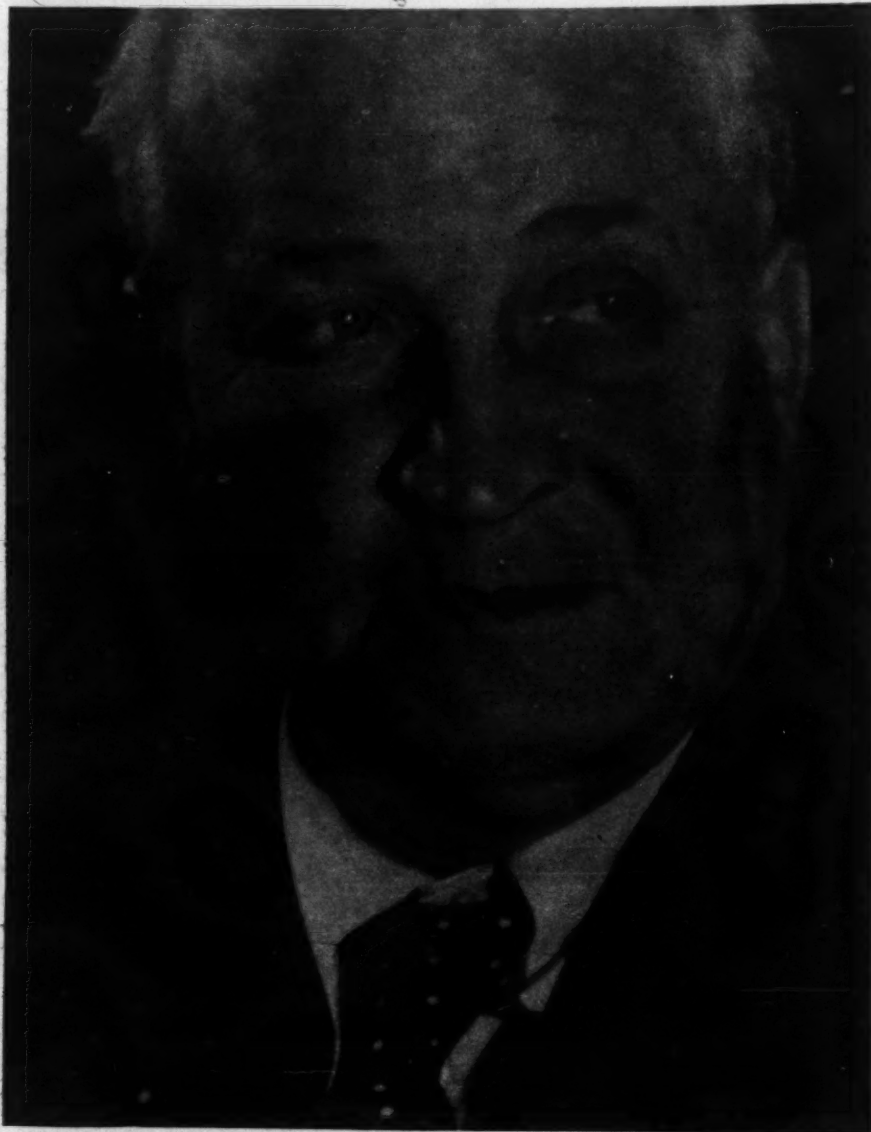
"In fact, I believe it is the case that the film I am making will be the first picture ever made in India by a western director. It will be taken in English, and probably in Hindustani, so that it should have a wide appeal in India as well as in England."

"Has India herself done much in the way of making pictures?"

"An immense amount. There are admirably equipped studios at Calcutta and Bombay, which are working at full pressure, turning out excellent pictures. A few of these have been shown in England, and they do not compare unfavorably with some British films."

"Will you be able in any way to co-operate with the Indian film-producing companies?"

"Why, certainly. We have not yet



Above: ROBERT FLAHERTY, IRISH FILM DIRECTOR
Below: SCENE FROM MOTION PICTURE "MAN OF ARAN"

definitely decided upon our location in India, and the places we ultimately choose will in part be governed by the facilities that the Indian companies can afford us. In the last few years picture-making has made great progress all over the East, not least in India. Japan is said to make more feet of film a year than any other country in the world, and no effort is spared to render eastern studios as efficient as any in Europe or America.

"There is Mr. Dewan Sharar, for example. Some little time ago Mr. Sharar made 'Karma,' the first Indian talkie. When it was shown in London it received high praise from discriminating critics. Now Mr. Sharar is himself in England, making a study, both extensive and intensive, of western production methods. He assures me that we shall find Indian companies only too ready to offer us all the co-operation within their power."

Mr. Flaherty's new film is to be produced under the auspices of London Film Productions, which has been associated with some of the most phe-

nomenally successful British films ever made, including "The Private Life of Henry VIII." In some ways it is expected to form somewhat of a departure from Mr. Flaherty's usual style of work, his fame having been won chiefly in the realm of the documentary rather than in that of the ordinary commercial film. He has long been known in Great Britain as one of the few directors who can think, and think constructively, in terms of pictures. Last year his name became a world-wide possession through the triumph of his extraordinarily vivid transcript of certain aspects of the lives of the Aran islanders called "Man of Aran." This film, to a degree never approached in the cinema before, captured one of the dominating notes that has run through English life and literature for nearly 1000 years—the majesty and greatness of the sea. It was everywhere recognized as revealing something essential in the British character and environment, and no one was surprised that it achieved success on two planes, both artistic and box office.

On the one hand it had a long run

on its first showing in London and, on the other, at the International Film Exhibition held in the summer of 1934 in Venice, it won a principal prize. In his forthcoming film, Mr. Flaherty is for the moment leaving the territory of the documentary, like "Man of Aran," for that of the straightforward narrative picture, and the result will naturally be awaited with intense interest and high expectations.

At the present moment no one, not even Mr. Flaherty himself, knows precisely what that result will be. It had originally been intended that the proposed film should be a story written by Mr. Flaherty himself, with a strong plot. But Mr. Kipling's Jungle Book tale so satisfied all the conditions which Mr. Flaherty feels that an Indian story should conform to, that it has been chosen in place of the first selection. It tells of a young Indian boy's control over elephants, and has tentatively been called "Elephant Boy."

One interesting feature of the whole production is that the "stills" are to be taken by Mrs. Flaherty. Mrs. Flaherty is accustomed to this kind of work, and has some excellent achievements in this branch of photography to her credit, since she has assisted her husband in many of his previous films, of which the most famous, apart from "Man of Aran," are "Moana" and "Nanook of the North," as well as "Tabu" and "White Shadows in the South Seas," in both of which he co-operated with other directors. The success of the last two films shows that Mr. Flaherty's genius and temperament are well suited to the conditions and circumstances of co-operation, and this promises well for the future of "Elephant Boy," in which co-operation with companies and advisers of a different race is likely to play so large a part.

The scene of Kipling's story of the little elephant boy who actually saw the elephants dance—a phrase which, in India, is equivalent to an impossibility—is the Garo hills, but it is not as yet known whether Mr. Flaherty will make his film in precisely this particular area, though it is to be presumed that he will carefully consider its cinematic possibilities on the spot. Mr. Flaherty, who sailed on the S. S. Maloja during March, expects to be away for about nine months, of which six or seven are to be devoted to the shooting of the picture. He has taken with him Mr. Osmond Borrodale, London Film Productions' head cameraman. Mr. Borrodale was responsible for the African photography in the film, "Sanders of the River," and so may claim considerable experience of work accomplished under exotic conditions. It is also considered likely that Mr. Flaherty may do some camera work himself.

Although Mr. Flaherty set out for India without definitely preconceived notions as to what exactly he was going to do, it should not be imagined that Britain and the ways and ideas of Britain are not likely in all kinds of distinctive aspects to mold and fashion the completed work. All the photography will be done in India; there will be no "faked" studio scenery; everything will have on it the absolute stamp of authenticity. But only the raw material will be provided in India. The cutting will be done in England. It is in London, within easy reach of the most modern appliances and adjuncts of the cinema world, that Mr. Flaherty will assemble his picture, and bring to bear upon it that process of imaginative selection which is a constituting factor of all art, but especially of the art of the film.

A N E W G O S P E L

By Albert F. Gilmore, Litt. D.

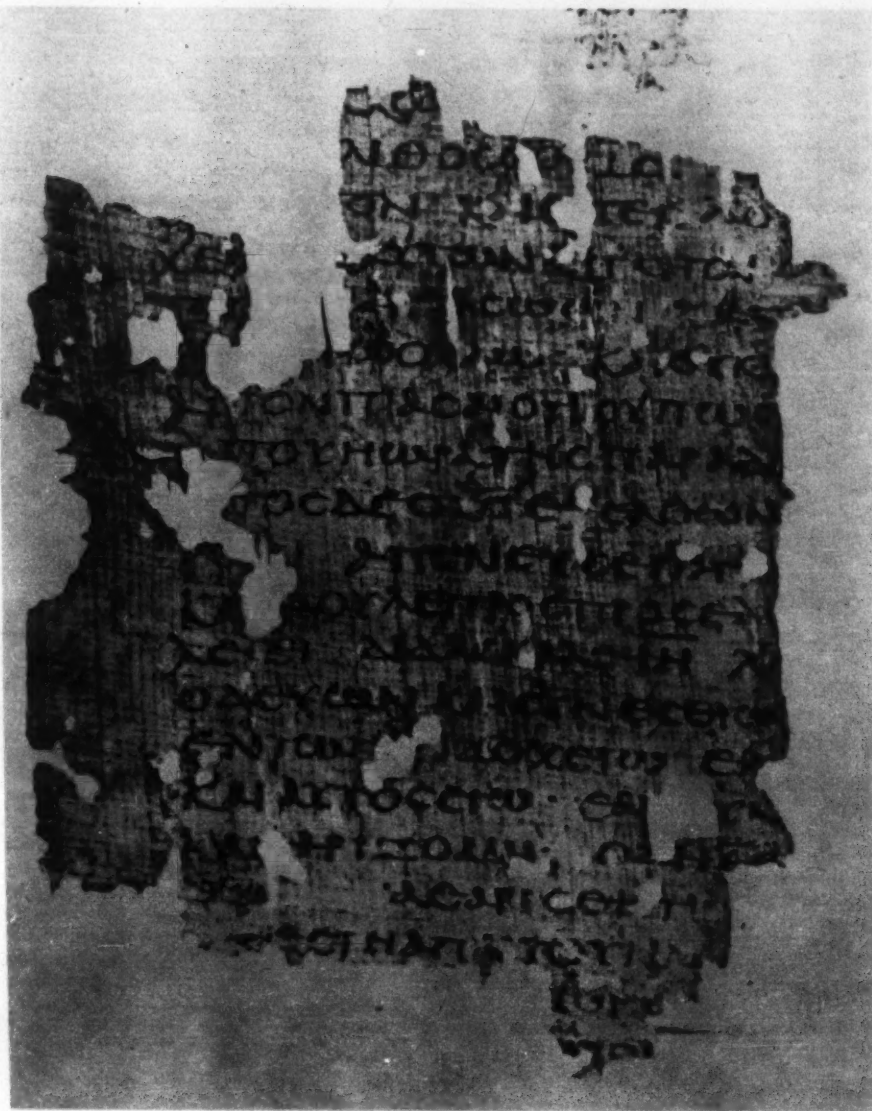
THAT PUBLIC INTEREST in early manuscripts of the Bible is very keen was manifested in the facility with which the purchase price, £100,000, of the famous Russian-owned Codex Sinaiticus was raised recently by popular subscription among the British people. Again, the lively interest throughout Christendom in the Gospel story has put the news on the front page of many a newspaper, in many lands, of the discovery of a fragment of a second century Gospel. The reason for this is not far to seek. Additional knowledge of him whom Christendom regards as Saviour and Messiah is of paramount importance to Christians everywhere. Because Jesus taught the way of life, the way out of earthly burdens and sorrow into the Kingdom of Heaven, no other subject commands such attention; and none other holds so great interest for mankind.

When toward the end of 1934 it was announced that portions of a new Gospel of very early date had been found in Egypt, immediately interest was aroused, not only among Bible students but among the laity as well. This precious document was purchased for the British Museum from funds especially provided for such purpose. Immediately the expert scholars of the manuscript department set to work, first to prepare the fragments for study and to preserve them from further loss through disintegration.

The work of reparation was slow and tedious because of the delicate condition of the papyrus upon which the message was written. Preparation of the fragment completed, the work of translation was undertaken by the keeper of manuscripts, Dr. H. Idris Bell, and his assistant, Mr. T. C. Skeat, both capable Bible scholars and experienced in the handling and translation of manuscripts. The fragment was written in Greek, and careful examination of the style and form of the writing convinced the translators that it was from a Gospel written in the early part of the second century. This fact of itself is of great significance, for all the well-known codices of the Bible, that is, except certain fragments, belong to the fourth and later centuries. A few fragments only belong to the second century, and probably none earlier than this newly discovered Gospel.

From the general character of the text, the conclusion was reached that the author was a person skilled in writing, although perhaps not sufficiently exact to be classed as a professional scribe. The style is regular and the letters well formed, yet with a suggestion of freedom unlike the strict formalism which usually is apparent in the writing of one who made writing his business. Expert opinion also finds in the style of writing additional indication of the early date of the Gospel.

It is stated that since the fragment was bought from a dealer in Cairo, together with a considerable number of manuscripts from various places, mostly from Oxyrhynchus, no light is shed upon its source. The assumption is most probable that Oxyrhynchus is its immediate source. The manuscript itself contains no hint of the place where it was written. As to the place of its origin, it is pointed out that some of the best known Bible scholars have reached the conclusion that each of the four Gospels had a locale, and its authority was strengthened by its attachment to a prominent church, Mark being associated with Rome, Luke with Achaea, Matthew probably with Antioch, and John with Ephesus. Other churches may have had their Gospels, and in accord with this reasoning, since this Gospel turns up finally in Egypt, it is reasonable to conclude that it was



From "Fragments of an Unknown Gospel and Other Early Christian Papyri," Edited by H. Idris Bell and T. C. Skeat. Reproduced by permission of the Trustees of the British Museum.

A FRAGMENT OF WHAT MAY BE A FIFTH GOSPEL

Written in the ancient, diplomatic transcript, the first fragment, of which this is a part, reads as follows: "... (? they gave counsel to) the multitude to (? carry the) stones together and stone him. And the rulers sought to lay their hands on him that they might take him and (? hand him over) to the multitude; and they could not take him, because the hour of his betrayal was not yet come. But he himself, even the Lord, going out through the midst of them, departed from them. And behold, there cometh unto him a leper and saith, Master Jesus, journeying with lepers and eating with them in the inn I myself also am a leper. If therefore thou wilt, I am made clean. The Lord then said unto him; I will; be thou made clean. And straightway the leprosy departed from him. (And the Lord said unto him,) Go (and shew thyself) unto the (priests) ..."

produced in Alexandria. These conclusions are problematical, but fairly illustrate the labor facing one who attempts to determine with accuracy the important facts regarding a scrap of papyrus manuscript.

In examining the text, a reproduction was made in modern Greek to facilitate its comparison with the Greek of the Gospels. From this a translation was then made into English, about 30 lines, of approximately 14 words to the line, or less than 420 lines in all. In comparison with the Gospels, both in subject matter and style of composition, this Gospel corresponds more nearly with John than with the Synoptics.

An important question has been the classification of the writing of which this is but a slight fragment. That it is a Gospel and not a commentary or copy of one of the canonical Gospels is regarded as certain from its contents. It is manifestly an independent statement of one familiar with the story of Jesus' life and works, who may have had before him the original Gospel manuscripts. That he had other material is proved by the fact that a miracle is related which is wholly new, entirely apart from anything found in any known manuscript. This in itself would indicate that this was produced by one versed in the details of the Master's teachings and works. The question is raised, however, whether it may not have been associated with an apocryphal book, as the Gospel of Egypt. But comparison of the text with the known apocryphal books of the New Testament brings to light little evidence of its association with any of them. With the Gospel of Egypt, the main argument lies in the fact of its

having been found in the country of the Nile.

Several of the items dealt with find parallels in the four Gospels, more especially in John. But in each case there is a characteristic of statement which differentiates it from similar accounts in the New Testament. For example, the familiar saying of Jesus as recorded in John 5:39 here recorded, reads: "And turning to the ruler of the people, he spake thus saying, Search the Scriptures in which ye think ye have life; these are they which bear witness of me." The various statements in John of attempts by the Jews to stone Jesus are represented thus: "(they gave counsel to) the multitudes to (carry the) stones together to stone him." The words inclosed in parentheses are lacking.

Among the incidents recorded in this Gospel, two stand out as having especial interest, the healing of the leper, accounts of which appear in all the Synoptics, and what is regarded as a miracle hitherto unrecorded in any known manuscript. The instance of healing appears in these words: "And behold, there cometh unto him a leper and saith, Master Jesus, journeying with lepers and eating with them in the inn I myself became a leper. If therefore thou wilt, I am made clean." The Lord then said unto him, "I will; be thou clean." And straightway the leprosy departed from him. (And the Lord said unto him) Go (and shew thyself) unto the (priests). As the portions in parentheses only are supplied by the translators, the story itself is complete in its essentials.

There is, however, an outstanding variation from the Synoptics' story in

the leper having told when and how he caught the dread disease. In this direct addressing of Jesus, in the omission of any obeisance before him, and in the absence of any mention that Jesus stretched forth his hand, all of which are stated in the Synoptics, this Gospel is unique. The question is raised that because of the strict quarantine rules in effect at that time regarding leprosy, it was strange that the leper should have been allowed to consort in an inn with others having the same disease. But this regulation was so well known, it is regarded rather as a proof of authenticity of the narrative than as an invention of the writer of the Gospel.

A passage which in general parallels all the Gospel writers recites the incident of the Herodians striving to embroil the Master by asking him "If it be lawful to render unto kings that which pertaineth unto their rule." Jesus' answer, "being moved with indignation," parallels in part the meaning, although with slight variations, of a similar account in Matthew 15:7-9. Another similar expression is found in Mark 7:6, 7.

For many, the greatest interest of the Gospel, however, centers in what appears to be a miracle wrought by the Master, of which there is no hint in any of the four Gospels. It is very unfortunate that this relation occurs in that part of the manuscript which is most mutilated. As it is translated, with only the most obvious words supplied, it reads thus: "shut up ... in ... place ... its weight unweighed? And when they were perplexed at his strange question, Jesus as he walked, stood still on the edge of the river Jordan, and stretching forth his right hand he ... and sprinkled it upon the ... And then ... water that had been sprinkled ... before them and sent forth fruit. ..."

To determine the meaning of this passage was the most difficult task facing the translators. There was a conviction among them that here was recorded a most important incident, yet fully to establish its character was no small task. The following rendition of the first part of the statement has been proposed, although there are certain difficulties that have yet to be explained. "(When they) have shut (the seed in a hidden) place (when) it is put out of sight (in the earth), what causes its abundance to become too great to measure? And when they were perplexed at (his) strange question, Jesus, as he walked, stood still (on the) edge of the (river) Jordan, and, stretching forth (his) right hand he ... (filled it with (or he brought) (corn) and sprinkled it upon the (river). And then (taking) water on which the corn had been (sprinkled, he cast it upon the land); and it (was quickened) (or, it sprang up) be (fore them) and sent forth fruit. ..."

Dr. Bell is skeptical as to the accuracy of the supplied portion, although it may be in substance the true rendition. The only record of the Gospels that in any wise contains even a partial parallel is John 12:24.

Work on the text is not yet completed, and there is a possibility that discoveries may yet be made that will perfectly clarify the passage. It offers much food for speculation, as well as for intensive study. Those who accept the Gospel accounts of the feeding of the multitude with loaves and fishes will find nothing improbable in this demonstration of the Master. His understanding of spiritual law and how to apply it would operate as successfully in one instance as in the other. Such believers will find in this newly discovered Gospel further proof of the accuracy of the Gospel story, as it is familiarly known.

Foundation of Japanese Life

The Family System, by Which the Individual Becomes Only a Link in a Great Chain, Has Formed National Thought and Customs for Generations, but Now Is Changing and Relaxing

By William Henry Chamberlin

THE SO-CALLED FAMILY SYSTEM is one of the main foundations of Japanese life. Yielding a little here, cracking a little there under the impact of such varied new influences as capitalism, Christianity, Socialism, moving pictures, foreign dress, food and ideas, it still remains a very powerful conservative and stabilizing force. In the country districts it is taken for granted; even in the large cities it is only a small class of westernized intellectuals that has broken away from it entirely.

One cannot begin to understand the Japanese until one realizes that the typical Japanese, official or clerk, farmer or businessman, thinks of himself only secondarily as an individual and primarily as a link in a long chain of family descent which stretches back hundreds of years and will probably stretch forward for still more centuries.

The Japanese family idea is anti-feminist and anti-individualist. Authority in the family passes from father to eldest son; women occupy a definitely subordinate position. At the same time the head of the family has obligations as well as powers. He is morally bound to help his poorer relatives; to regard his property as a trust for the whole family not as his exclusive individual possession. It is a common observation of students of social affairs that the family system does much to relieve unemployment. It is an oriental substitute for the dole.

About the traditional family system there is something very rigid, very static. It was taken for granted that the oldest son should carry on his father's trade or profession; this is still very generally the rule among farmers, handicraftsmen and actors. Very often the same first name was handed down from generation to generation, especially in trading families; this was supposed to generate a sense of stability and confidence. Even migration from place to place was discouraged. Now all this is relaxing with the growth of modern industry and modern economic relations; the tranquil practice of the son carrying on his father's business does not harmonize with the age of the motorcar, the Diesel engine and the airplane. Japan has been more touched by western industrialism than any other eastern country, and the struggle between innovation and tradition, the new and the old, is therefore especially strong.

The psychology of the conservative Japanese family is dominated by Confucius's precept that woman owes three duties of obedience, first to her father, then to her husband; finally, after the passing of her husband, to her eldest son. All the rules of everyday life tend to place the male members of the family in a privileged position. For instance, the wife is never supposed to leave the house while her husband is there. If he remains out late she sits up to await him. She must never retire before him and must always rise ahead of him in the morning.

As a general custom, all the wife's earnings and whatever she may own before marriage or inherit belong to the husband. Special legal provision must be made before marriage if a woman is to dispose of her own property. The wife must confer with the husband before she makes any purchases, even if it is a matter of buying her own clothes. The husband has the sole right to select the school for the children. In Japan, this is a very important question, because the choice of the school often determines the future occupation of the child.

In very old-fashioned Japanese

families the father eats alone, or with his eldest son. The wife serves and eats, with the other members of the family, after the father has finished. In general, the Japanese wife does not share the social life of her husband. When his men friends visit him the wife greets them with the ceremonial bowing which is such a graceful feature of Japanese life, waits on them at the table but does not take part in their company.

My eight-year-old daughter registered an early discovery of the relative position of the sexes in Japan. She came running from play with some Japanese children whom she met on the liner on which we crossed the Pacific and announced:

"You know, in America girls go first; but in Japan it is the boys who are supposed to go first."

This order of precedence is almost universally observed in getting on streetcars or buses and in being served in public places. When a Japanese family goes out for a walk the man is usually two or three paces ahead of his wife, who carries or leads the children. In family life the boys are given every preference over the girls, from the choicest tidbits at the table to better educational opportunities. Even a poor Japanese family will usually make every effort to give at least one of the sons a good education.

But the Japanese girl who wants to qualify herself for a professional career has a hard row to hoe. There are no government universities or colleges for

women; educational opportunity is restricted to missionary colleges and to a few privately managed medical training schools. Needless to say, there is no co-education in Japan. The Confucian rule that men and women should be separated after the age of seven is observed.

When a woman marries she usually goes to live in the house of her husband's family. She must obey her husband's parents, adjust herself to his family traditions and bring up her children in this spirit. If she fails in any of these duties, or if she fails to bear children, she may be divorced. A woman may apply for divorce only if her husband is very dissolute. When a woman is divorced she receives no alimony; her husband has the legal right to keep all the children; the divorced wife usually has to go back to live with her own family.

An amusing incident recently related to me by a Japanese friend shows how rigid is the order of precedence in a Japanese family. The family was more than usually liberal and sent the oldest daughter to a private girls' school which is managed along modern lines. The school wished to inculcate habits of regularity and established a rule that each pupil must go to bed at 9 o'clock. The girl took her evening bath before she retired. But this simple performance almost rocked the foundations of the family, because, according to old Japanese custom, the father should take the bath first, followed by the wife, the boys and the girls. Even this liberal family could not altogether reconcile itself to the shock of having the

daughter take her bath before the head of the household.

From the western standpoint the position of the Japanese woman is disadvantageous, compared with that of man, socially, politically, economically and legally. This is why the adjustments in marriages between Japanese and foreigners are harder for the foreign wife, as a rule, than for the foreign husband. It must be remembered, however, that the position of Japanese women has been fixed by centuries of custom, and that many things which seem strange to a foreigner are second nature to the Japanese.

Moreover, the Japanese wife wields a good deal of real power in her household. It is a samurai tradition that money is something discreditable, unworthy of a man's close attention. So the wife is the keeper of the purse. The husband brings her his earnings and she disposes of them, deciding how much can be spent for food after the rent is paid, how much for clothes, entertainment, etc. She has the responsibility of saving for a rainy day, of buying the little presents for friends and relatives which play such a large part in Japanese life.

If the divorce scales in Japan are weighted against the woman, neither partner has much to say, as a general rule, when it is a question of marriage. The go-between is an indispensable figure in the vast majority of Japanese marriages, which are family, rather than individual, affairs. When a boy or girl reaches marriagable age the



From "Meet the Japanese," by Henry Albert Phillips. By Courtesy J. B. Lippincott Company

A MODERN FAMILY
In an Old Fashioned Japanese Family the Father Would Eat Alone or With His Eldest Son, but Never With the Women.

parents begin to look about for a suitable match. The services of a go-between are enlisted. "Face" is a most important consideration in Japan, as in almost all eastern countries; and a skillful intermediary can be relied on to steer the premarital negotiations along smooth lines and to soften or avert differences of opinion between the parents of the prospective bride and groom.

After a suitable candidate has been found, the records of the family and of the boy or girl who is under consideration are most carefully scrutinized. A well-organized and highly efficient private agency, the Koshinjo, makes a specialty of investigating the family status and personal qualifications of prospective brides and grooms. The young people are only allowed to meet after both sets of parents have agreed as to the desirability of the match. The first formal meeting is usually arranged at a theater or some other public entertainment. After this, until the marriage, the young couple see each other rarely and are never left alone. During the period of the engagement they are supposed to stay at home most of the time, as it would be considered improper for them to go out to many parties.

An interesting sidelight on this type of arranged marriage is to be found in a book published by Mrs. Kiyooka, a Japanese woman who went to America as a girl and then returned to Japan. Visiting a girlhood friend who was about to be married, Mrs. Kiyooka was surprised at the slight interest which the girl showed in the personality of her prospective husband. To quote Mrs. Kiyooka:

"She was showing me her handsome dresses and the hundred and one dainty little things that go to make up a Japanese bride's trousseau. . . . But about the wedding itself she seemed strangely indifferent. . . . As to the husband, he was her parents' choice. She had seen him once. 'He is all right,' she said. But evidently he was not considered of much importance, and no more was said about him. She did not seem to dislike him or object to him. She just did not take him into consideration at all."

Even in the rare cases when two young people meet and fall in love before the go-between has had her chance her services cannot be dispensed with. In such cases the children must first obtain the consent of their parents. This is legally necessary for men under 30 and for women under 25. After this the go-between makes the formal proposals and arrangements. People usually marry in the same class; and in more remote places it is a general rule that the families are engaged in the same trade or occupation. That this tendency is diminishing as Japan becomes increasingly modernized is evident from the results of a recent investigation which showed that 33 per cent of several thousand marriages which were studied were between persons engaged in the same occupation, whereas the proportion in the same families three generations ago was 61 per cent.

The solidarity and continuity of the Japanese family are very strongly buttressed by the almost universal institution of ancestor worship. These rites are the most sacred in Japan. Ancestor worship is inculcated in the Japanese child from his earliest years. Almost every Japanese home, not excepting Christian homes, has a family altar in the place of honor. In conservative homes the members of the family gather and pay their respects before this altar every morning.

On New Year's Day and other big holidays the entire family, even when the ordinary customs are not so strict, usually gathers to bow before this family shrine. An ancestor who has passed on is treated as if he were still among the living; food is left at the shrine; congratulatory cards are sent on birthdays. Japanese Christians regard these practices not as idolatry,



From "Japan, Korea und Formosa," by P. M. Trautz, Atlantis-Verlag, Berlin. Permission applied for.
VERANDA OF A JAPANESE HOME
The Outlook for Japanese Women Is Much Happier Than It Once Was, Judging by Western Standards, Because They Are Winning the Right to Govern Their Own Lives More Than Ever Before.

but as a demonstration of proper respect and affection.

There is a definite ethical element in this Japanese reverence for ancestors. It is not only a matter of cherishing the memory of the ancestors. There is also a definite expression of gratitude for their good deeds. This in turn creates a sense of moral obligation: the descendants are bound to uphold the good name of their ancestors, to help in need and protect all relatives, as an expression of gratitude to the original ancestor. The great earthquake of 1923 gave eloquent proof of the depth of this feeling of community with ancestors. Many victims of the earthquake and the devastating fire which followed it were found with nothing but family tablets in their possession. In the hasty choice of things to be saved from their burning homes these tablets were regarded as most precious possessions.

Ancestor worship and adoration of the Emperor may be regarded as Japan's two most important national institutions. The feeling of the average Japanese about the Emperor is quite different from that of the subject of a European constitutional monarchy who cherishes sentiments of respect and affection for his sovereign as the symbol of national unity. In the reverence that surrounds the Emperor of Japan there is a very strong element of patriarchalism, and there is a close connection between the attitude toward the Emperor and the attitude toward ancestors. Mr. Chikao Fujisawa, a Japanese westernized intellectual who has become an intense nationalist and an enthusiast for the old Japanese ways of life and thought, recently expressed the conventional view of the position of the Emperor when he said:

"The Japanese Emperor and his subjects are indissolubly united by ties of blood. There is no conflict of interests between them. The Japanese Constitution is not framed with the idea of either limiting or abolishing monarchism or of protecting the rights of the

people who would otherwise be oppressed."

According to this view the Emperor is the patriarchal head of a family, which consists of all the Japanese people. He looks out for the safety and welfare of his subjects as a father would care for his children. They, in turn, owe him the reverence and obedience which the members of an old-fashioned Japanese household owe to the head of the family. The present Emperor is considered the direct descendant of the Emperor Jimmu, who founded the Empire 2594 years ago. He is the 124th descendant in an unbroken line.



From "Japan, Korea und Formosa," by P. M. Trautz, Atlantis-Verlag, Berlin. Permission applied for.
RICE FOR LUNCHEON
If Changes Continue in Japan During the Next Decade or Two at the Pace They Have Recently, When This Youngster Grows Up the Country May Be Quite Different From What It Is Today.

Deeprooted as it is, the Japanese family system is gradually but unmistakably changing and relaxing; and this silent, almost imperceptible, revolution is one of the most important trends in Japan today. Several forces are undermining a system that was best adapted to the static life of self-imposed isolation which the Japanese led before the Restoration and the opening up of contact with the outside world.

Freedom of Christian missionary work has been an important influence

in this connection. It has been a counterbalance to the Confucian view that woman should occupy a subordinate place and it has stimulated the growth of a more individualistic outlook on life. Mrs. Tsune Gauntlett, the Japanese wife of an Englishman, who is an outstanding leader of the women's movement in Japan, attributes much of the credit for the slow rise in the status of Japanese women to Christian missionaries and schools.

The effect of the missionary effort cannot be measured by the small number of avowed converts. The influence which mission schools, hospitals and other institutions, individual missionaries and organizations like the Y. M. C. A. and Y. W. C. A. have exerted on Japanese thought in an era of rapid transition is far wider and must be reckoned as very considerable. Almost all the leaders of the women's movement have been Christians or have been educated in mission schools. This is also true as regards a very large number of pioneers in movements to organize laborers and farmers.

Modern education, which is universal in Japan, so far as elementary schools are concerned, is another force that tends to sap the foundations of the family system. Japan's schools and universities follow western models to a large extent and inculcate ideals of self-reliance and independence which are scarcely compatible with the original patriarchal characteristics of the family system. Farmers with whom the writer talked during a recent trip in the Japanese country districts were unanimous in expressing the opinion that the older generation no longer makes such extreme demands on the obedience of the younger.

Whereas in China there is often a sharp breach between the modernized young student and the old-fashioned family, in Japan the change is coming about in a quieter way. Bit by bit, especially in the towns, young people

Among the New Books

Bookman's Holiday

By L. A. SLOPER

Comfortably Esconced

MUCH THE NICEST tribute we have seen to the brotherhood of critics is included in John and Ruth Vassos's new book, "Humanities" (Dutton) . . . So many artists are unappreciative of the true significance of the critic and unaware of his service to them that this appraisal takes on added value:

"Comfortably esconced on their pedestal, these omnipotent savants benevolently toss pellets of wisdom in the gaping mouths of the hungry public. Their unerring knowledge, almost psychic in its amazing insight, is our one certain method of

knowing what it is safe for us to admire.

"Would you presume to offer your work directly to the public for its verdict? Be careful, you will be punished by the vast silence of the cognoscenti, a silence more awful far than the brazen bell of their condemnation. While the public will drift in a sea of doubt and bewilderment without the guiding light of any star to set their course for them. It is perfectly safe for these benevolent connoisseurs to praise what they don't understand; no one else can understand it either. But that which is too direct, too simple of comprehension seldom receives the seal of their approval. This might lead the layman to believe he could judge for himself without the aid of the omniscient ones.

"And you must be very careful never to offend their delicate moral concepts, lest they cry you down as degenerate.

"That which does not please them is dismissed with sarcasm or damned with faint praise. They and they alone know of what stuff is genius made. The fact that 90 per cent of all criticism is nothing more nor less than a man's opinion, is lost sight of due to the nimbus of divinity that glows around the heads of the majority of critics and to the oracle like quality of their utterances.

"And those fortunate mortals upon whom the gods bestow their accolade rest serenely upon the Olympian heights. They need strive no more; they are secure in the consciousness that they can do no wrong."

How true! . . . But not, we re-

(Continued on page 14)

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Childhood of Sigrid Undset

The Longest Years, by Sigrid Undset. New York: Knopf. \$2.50.

SIGRID UNDSET has written in "The Longest Years" what is virtually her childhood biography, a touching, penetrating, honest record of family life and a child's first impressions of fundamental experiences.

The little girl in Madame Undset's chronicle is called, not

object was a doll which she did not like.

Far apart, "like patches of strong sunlight in a land of darkness," lay other memories. A Christmas tree; the little terra cotta horse from Troy, given to her father by Dr. Schliemann and put in Ingild's hands for a plaything; figures of persons; a baby sister; the first time she tried to run away from home;

and no other place was ever so particularly her own.

There were visits, also, to the Danish town where her mother's people lived, and to Trondhjem, away up in the northlands of Norway whence her father derived. The scenes are minutely pictured, and peopled with large numbers of sharply defined kinsfolk.

All this is unusual and as clear as the great artist that Madame Undset is can make it. Yet more important than places and persons are the developing experiences of the child. In the first place she was learning, from the very moment she could first pronounce such words as "blunt-butted axe" and "shaft-hole axe," to share her father's interest in buried antiquities. That was special, something that could happen to her father's child and no other. In the second place she was going through the progressive emotional, intellectual and spiritual growth common to normal childhood. She told her first conscious lie and was punished. She took a penny from her mother's purse, and then another, and another, till remorse overtook her, so that she confessed and erred no more. Her moral sense emerged and grew. Her consciousness of God awoke, and a religious attitude distinctly her own took root. The book might well be added to lists for parent-education study courses.

Her introduction to literature is also traced—and her determined resistance to "Little Women"! The way scenery affected her, her exultation in a storm, and always, by implication, the steadfast, clear-visioned, questioning quality of the writer.

Though Madame Undset did not become an archaeologist in the exact sense which her father—or Ingild's—was, her research in that field has taken form in her mediaeval romances, and her love of ancient things in the home she has chosen, a house with a history going back a thousand years and furnishings that are, in some cases, even older.

WINNIFRED KING RUGG

Simon and Schuster have published in the United States Arnold L. Haskell's "Diaghileff," the English edition of which (Gollancz) was reviewed in the Monitor on Sept. 7.

Lippincott has now published in America Michael de la Bedoyere's "George Washington," the English edition of which (Harrap) was reviewed in these columns on July 17.

Additional book reviews appear regularly on the Editorial Page of THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR.



SIGRID UNDSET

after her own name, but Ingild. We may with perfect justice, if we choose, call the book a novel of childhood and adolescence, but many of the facts the reading public knows to be true, and many more we can readily surmise to be actual personal history. Some of the family acquaintances are called by their real names.

Ingild, searching her memory in after years, decided that she was 15 months old when she first became conscious of an object outside herself and different from her environment. The

time she became aware that she was fond of her father—these were real memories, not merely things that other people told her. Chiefly her first two years were like a "perpetual basking in sunshine on warm ground." Fortunate child!

Here is a lovely picture of family life in the Oslo and Christiania houses where the Norwegian archaeologist and his intelligent, high-spirited Danish wife made their homes. Some of the time they lived in a suburban district where there were big gardens, open fields, streets that shortly became country roads, and a regular mountain, though a little one. The years Ingild lived there, though they were only four, always appeared to her as her real childhood. Not only the house, but the whole region round about was home,

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Fantastic Speculation

Odd John, by Olaf Stapledon. London: Methuen 7s. 6d.

MR. STAPLEDON made a reputation for himself some years ago with an extraordinary and daring flight of speculation, entitled "First and Last Men." Unlike Mr. Wells, who used his fantasies of life in the future in order satirically to expose life in the present, Mr. Stapledon seemed to push biological curiosity onward for its own sake. He showed us the collapse of this civilization as a mere incident in a vast stretch of time which saw the rise and downfall of the first World State, the rise and fall of Patagonia, the appearance of a new species, invasion from Mars and migration to Venus and Neptune. The present book is not so ambitious in scope, nor is its idea original. The treatment, however, is new.

Many writers have imagined a minority of supermen or Superior Beings who appear on the earth, and make ordinary men and women look inadequate, muddle-headed and beastly.

Mr. Stapledon's creatures have not this godlike appearance. They seem to have immense ingenuity and inventive power, but they have certain vaguely defined but important spiritual resources and aspirations which, by an irony, inhibit those distinctive powers which might save them from the hostility of human beings. Faced with the alternatives of waging a world war in defense of their superiority or of destroying themselves and the island they have colonized, they choose the latter course.

Odd John is the leader. Born in England of ordinary parentage, he is a prodigy of mental accomplishment who can confute politicians, businessmen, writers, bishops and philosophers when he is a few years old. His morality is startling—almost nonexistent by human standards—but he justifies it by the superior purpose by which he, as so much pure brain, is animated. Physically underdeveloped, never much more than a child even when he is grown up, this white, woolly-haired creature with

large, cat-like eyes gets through philosophy, natural science, mathematics and the mysteries of finance in a year or so; and after an acute crisis, when he disappears into Scotland to live like a wild animal in a cave, he gets into touch with other superior beings like himself all over the world.

The obvious difficulty in this kind of book is not to make the reader accept these phenomena, but to show what their life is, what their higher purpose is, and how their ideal life differs from our own. Mr. Stapledon is successful to some extent with this, but his success is limited. Again, it is one thing to write arguments and another to create. Mr. Stapledon is primarily a maker of sociological, ethical and political arguments. There is only one real character in the book—no, perhaps there are two, Odd John's delightful mother and Lo, his fellow. Fantasy must be lived, one feels, and not argued.

Then, what is Mr. Stapledon's purpose? Are we reading a plea for pure intelligence? Or is the book a parable of the tragedy of pure intelligence in contemporary society? Again, has it some closer satirical bearing on present-day political ideas? Is it an anarchist argument against Communism and Fascism, the stand of an individualist who regards the old regime with horror and the new ones with contempt because of their lack of spiritual substance? Are we to take Odd John's final decision as a warning to the enlightened to reject war at all costs, however plausible the cause? The reader, at varying stages in the book may take his choice; for Mr. Stapledon is a man of theories and notions, daring and stimulating, yet sometimes surprisingly commonplace. His mind is in fact fantastic, rather than imaginative, and his interesting speculations are fundamentally erratic. He is a journalist and not a prophet. Still, those who like their speculation in fantastic disguise will find matter for entertainment and thought in this book. V. S. PRITCHETT

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No Lassie Need Cry

The Seven Arms, by L. A. G. Strong. New York: Knopf. \$2.50.

A NEW NOVEL by L. A. G. Strong is always eagerly anticipated by his enthusiastic public, which is steadily increasing as more and more people discover his special appeal. His latest work, "The Seven Arms," again shows Mr. Strong's attachment to Scotland, to the rugged western coast, where in many settlements life is even now still raw. The almost primitive living conditions there of 100 years ago, the fierce, untamed Scots, the wild beauty of the land, are fecund material for Mr. Strong, who has here formed them into a tempestuous story.

One of the most vivid characters of recent fiction is the girl around whom the story revolves, Jeanie Bán, White Jeanie, with red hair and the whitest of skin, as wild and beautiful as the heaths which sheltered her. Her ardent loyalty to the things she loved is the basis of the story. From Kirsty, her little sister, whom tragedy took from her, Jeanie's whole devotion was transferred to her uncle Hugh, a powerful, jovial man, gamekeeper for the laird of the Seven Arms, as the small peninsula was called. For some years, Jeanie, her sister Ellen and their brother Willie lived with Hugh, while nothing more untoward occurred than occasional clashes of temperament, turmoils arising from the overflow of their passionate natures.

But Hugh's conscientious performance of his duties as gamekeeper nourished antagonism in the Scots of the district, who thought that Hugh was siding with "foreigners" against his fellow clansmen. Spurred on by a mischief-maker, they attacked

Hugh and his household. Although no fatal harm was done, the brutal men were all arrested, much to Hugh's dismay, for he was still a loyal clansman and wished them no harm. When, later, the culprits were allowed to join the English forces against Napoleon instead of serving a prison sentence, Hugh felt it his duty to join as well. Jeanie, in despair at the thought of her uncle's leaving, determined to follow him to France. The headstrong girl's experiences on the journey and on the battlefield formed a most exciting period of her life; subsequently, when she finally returned to the Seven Arms, she was more untamed and beautiful than ever, with a zest for living that could not be denied.

After her marriage to Ian, the birth of her son, Hugh, gave her

capacity for devotion another outlet, motivating the dénouement of her marriage, a tragic episode which is sympathetically handled. Finally, Jeanie is shown as an old woman, still retaining the vitality and lustiness of her younger days. Her last moments were as riotous as her youth; she lived to the end as she had always lived, fulfilling her last words to her granddaughter: "Good-bye, little girl. Good-luck. Don't live tame."

Mr. Strong has made Jeanie a character not soon to be forgotten. Her story is colorful and replete with action, well suited to Mr. Strong's eloquent prose. He is without doubt one of the finest of contemporary writers, with a gift for evoking atmosphere and for creating original characters and incidents.

M. W. S.

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Page Thirteen

Bookman's Holiday

(Continued from Page 12)

gret to say, very well put . . . The style is a little crude, the irony on the heavy side . . . Fortunately Mr. Vassos's estimate of critics is made clearer in the accompanying illustration . . .



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Here are the critics, well above the artists and the public . . . Their attitudes manifest their superiority . . . Even above them is another group of men, loafing on the roof . . . Evidently critics on a holiday . . . There have been many attacks on critics, but not even Iver Rose's lithograph is quite so lethal as this illustration.

One of our own critics the other day invented a challenging phrase . . . Our stuff, she thought, was "coarse and facetious" . . . That is an interesting combination of adjectives . . . "Coarse," according to Webster, implies lack of refinement or delicacy . . . "Facetious," which used to mean polished or elegant, now suggests waggishness or jocularity . . . So there's nothing inconsistent in their use together.

William H. Adler, another of our critics, can take it . . . He writes to wish us a Merry Christmas, and to express the hope that Santa Klaus sends him a "big Oxford"—"for," he comments, "evidently nothing else will ever do for intelligently appraising the august columns of the Monitor."

"Coarse"—"august" . . . It's an entertaining world.

An Appraisal of T. S. Eliot

The Achievement of T. S. Eliot, by F. O. Matthiessen. Boston: Houghton Mifflin. \$2.25.

HERE IS A serious, intelligent and informative little book, written in a spare, economical, condensed style that is yet so lucid and so downright that it manages to combine entertainment with instruction (according to Ben Jonson's formula) and reminds the reader of its subject's own essays in criticism. English critics of the fairly recent past have generally been, as Mr. Matthiessen points out, not so much critics as historians and categorizers of literature, rarely raising new questions but rather filling in the gaps in our knowledge of "facts" left by their predecessors. The importance of Mr. Eliot as a critic of literature is that he has raised new questions and has approached the problem of poetry from new angles. That is what makes "The Sacred Wood" a landmark: it was an intensive re-examination of the quality and function of poetry.

Like the great line of poet-critics of whom he is the heir—Jonson, Dryden, Dr. Johnson, Coleridge and Arnold—Eliot has been not simply a theorist but a craftsman, talking about his own métier. That he is the linear descendant of the first four on this brief list he would be proud to acknowledge; but the association of his work with that of Matthew Arnold (though it is an obvious one and has frequently been pointed out) may perhaps make him uncomfortable, for he has been severe in his strictures upon Arnold, partly because of the "jaunty inadequacy" of his thought, partly because of Ar-

nold's indifference to problems of technique.

Eliot, on the other hand, though he cannot be accused of neglecting "thought," has been preoccupied with questions of craftsmanship. The pre-eminent appeal of Dante to him was not in the first place a result of common bonds of doctrine or dogma, but was due to Eliot's recognition of him as a supreme artist. On this ground he is inclined to "place" him above Shakespeare.

This emphasis upon craftsmanship has more than once led him to absurdities, as in the notorious case of his pronouncement that as a work of art "Hamlet" is a failure and in that other less notorious but equally perverse remark that while "Hamlet" may be more "interesting," "Coriolanus" is a better work of art. This last judgment Mr. Matthiessen cites without a qualm, apparently, indeed, with approval. But assuredly *securus judicat orbis terrarum*; the verdict of the whole world is a sounder one than Mr. Eliot's and he will not persuade the world to reject "Hamlet" and take "Coriolanus" to its bosom. Such perversities of criticism are too frequent in his essays; Mr. Matthiessen, loyal disciple, ignores them.

Eliot's greatest triumph as critic is probably the share he has had in reviving interest in John Donne. To the Jacobean poet he was drawn partly because in his poetry he found a revelation of just such "tangled feelings" as inflict the modern man, but chiefly because of the harsh dissonances, the condensed allusiveness, the "metaphysical" wit, with which these tangled feelings were communi-

cated to the reader. In other words, the attraction was again caused by Eliot's concern for problems of technique. Some of these qualities Donne has in common with the French Symbolists, his other great source of inspiration. In Dryden (from whom he differs so much in most respects) he saw a precision of diction and a clarity of images which allied him with the supreme master, Dante.

Now Dante's supremacy does not need Mr. Eliot's support, though when we read the critic's commentaries we may be led to imagine that he was the first to discover the Florentine. But it is questionable whether Donne will retain his present high station; indeed, Mr. Matthiessen notes that his champion, Mr. Eliot, has already receded somewhat from his most advanced position, withdrawing from Donne as he has come to insist more peremptorily upon the need of order and discipline. As for Dryden, Eliot has not succeeded in bringing about a "revival," and it is likely that the great Romantic poets (or rather his men-of-straw conception of them) which he set up in opposition to Dryden will survive his onslaughts.

We have written rather about Mr. Eliot than about Mr. Matthiessen, which is not altogether fair. In the book under review there are admirable discussions of Eliot's theories as critic and of his practices as poet. One does not have to share Mr. Matthiessen's enthusiasm for such a line as "I have measured out my life with coffee spoons"; one may believe that the Dante-Webster-Baudelaire combination in the "brown fog" passage in "The Waste Land" is not so remarkable as Mr. Matthiessen holds, or if remarkable, then remarkable for degrading Dante, parodying Webster, and dragging in a too-familiar line of Baudelaire willy-nilly. But one is grateful for the intelligent and convincing interpretations of various difficult passages (such as the episode of the turnings of the stair in "Ash Wednesday"), even when one feels uneasily that the prophet of discipline and order has produced odd examples of disciplined orderliness in poems that require such elaborate exegesis.

Mr. Matthiessen's sympathies extend to Mr. Eliot in his latest phase. He seems even to admire the "book of the words" which Eliot supplied to the ecclesiastical pageant entitled "The Rock." He quotes much from the editorial comments of "The Criterion," and follows him to the very vestibule of All Saints, Margaret Street—though Mr. Matthiessen declines to follow him through the door.

SAMUEL C. CHEW



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Photo by H. W. Fehner, from R. I. Nesmith and Associates
/ BABY ROBIN LOOKS THINGS OVER

Hubbub in the Hub

IT HAPPENED SOME TIME after the financial crash of 1929. The tractor plant had gone on hopefully building tractors faster than purchasers could be found, until tractors stood in serried ranks in the yard, like troops at inspection.

Then, one day, an order arrived from a foreign country, calling for still more tractors than stood in the yard, with barely enough time allowed to make up the balance of the order before the shipping date.

One by one the yard gang loaded the tractors onto freight cars while the factory crew, after months of only intermittent work, put their whole energies into the job of turning out the additional tractors on time.

But, one day, the work out of doors came to a sudden stop. The yard gang was in a huddle beside one of the tractors, and it was evident from the set of their backs and their emphatic gestures that a debate of major importance was taking place. And why not? They were confronted with a situation entirely without precedent at the plant—a mother robin had reared a family of five to, let us say, junior high school age, in the cool, dark recesses of the hub of the tractor's drive wheel.

The outcome of the debate was that, instead of starting immediate ouster proceedings, all the other tractors were to be loaded first, thus continuing the lease of the robin family on a week to week basis. To restore some of the accustomed seclusion, the wheel was screened from direct view, and big business again settled down to its ruthless drive for production. Finally, all the tractors in the yard were loaded except the one containing the apartment of Mrs. R. Redbreast. The deadline for completing the shipment of the order was approaching faster than high school days and self-support for the young robins. Something had to be done, and that right now.

The yard gang explained the

situation to the factory crew, with the result that the latter got permission to work a little overtime to assemble an extra tractor to take the place of the inhabited one in the yard. Not only did this erase the shadow of eviction for the robin family, but virtually gave their home the standing of an endowed institution.

Just as we associate Martin

Luther with the Diet of Worms, so, in a very different sense, must we associate a diet of worms with young robins. The factory crew took enough time from their own overtime work on the extra tractor to share with Mrs. R. Redbreast the responsibility of providing this diet of worms. Long, luscious wigglers were placed dally on the ground, where they went through their sinuous, oriental movements before the young lords of the hub. As a reward for their efforts, the mother robin presented the dancers to her offspring one at a time.

Came the day when the last tractor was loaded, and loaded on time. The whole organization gave the last trainload a great ovation as it pulled out. At the unaccustomed noise, five plump and pulchritudinous robins, perched in crescent formation on the flange of the hub of one lone tractor, opened their mouths in salute (and when a young robin opens its mouth, it positively has no profile, so the general effect was exceedingly impressive.) But possibly this was merely a gentle hint on the part of the robin family that, with the trivialities of tractor production temporarily out of the way, the whole organization could now be profitably employed on a gigantic "worm drive," so to speak.

CARLETON PORTER REX

Sweet "Gaol"

THE REBUILDING of the ancient public jail at Williamsburg by the Williamsburg Restoration will add another structure to the number of exhibition buildings, as well as throwing many interesting sidelights on the penal history of the Virginia colony.

When completed, the building will afford an exceptional means of study for those interested in the treatment of criminals in Virginia during the eighteenth century. Workmen started with

the interior trim and plastering. The masonry and roofing have been completed and heating equipment has been installed.

The original jail was ordered built in 1701 while the first Capitol was under construction.

Guided by records of the jail, compiled by the research department of colonial Williamsburg, archaeologists uncovered all foundations of the prison, additions and large quantities of shackles, leg irons, prison hardware and pipe fragments.

Architects of the Williamsburg Restoration correlated the historical and archaeological evidence and prepared the plans now being used in an authentic restoration of the jail. The prison of 1701, which contained separate cells for criminals and petty offenders, a small courtyard and apartments for the keeper, was increased in 1711 by the addition of a general court prison for debtors at one end of the courtyard. As the colony grew, its criminal population also grew, and in 1722 another brick-walled courtyard was added, the keeper's house was extended, and poor debtors were given more lenient treatment by being confined in the abandoned por-

tion of the first keeper's house, which had fireplaces.

The completed building will have the appearance that it had in 1724, when it was described by a historian, the Rev. Hugh Jones, as a "strong, sweet prison." That it was strong is amply proved by massive brick walls two and a half feet thick, by heavy iron gratings in the window openings, by great locks and bolts on all cell doors, and by heavy oak timbers. Its sweetness, according to the testimony of the inmates, was more debatable. There is an opinion of the jail given by the Royal Governor, Henry Hamilton, who was imprisoned there after his capture by George Rogers Clarke, in which he says the air was "truly mephitic."



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I could take a chance on
HARSH
POWDERED
SOAP"**

I IMAGINE
I COULD ACT
LIKE THIS

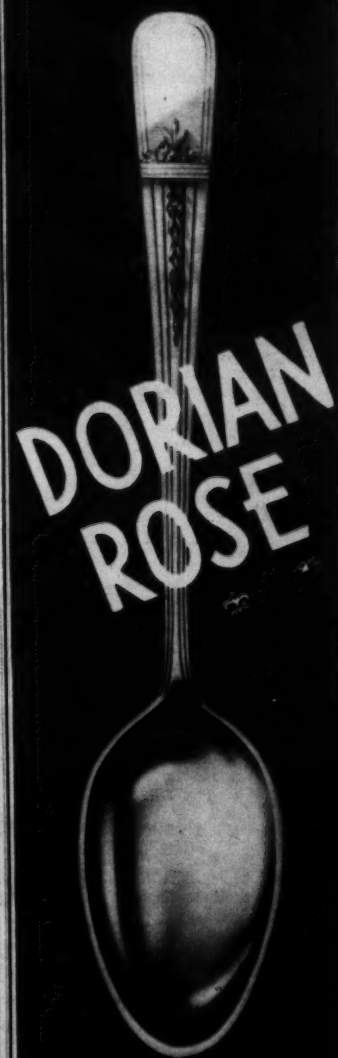
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POWDERED SOAP
WAS TOO HARSH
FOR THIS FRENCH
COTTON FROCK,
MADAME"

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NEW FROCKS
IN PARIS
NEXT WEEK"

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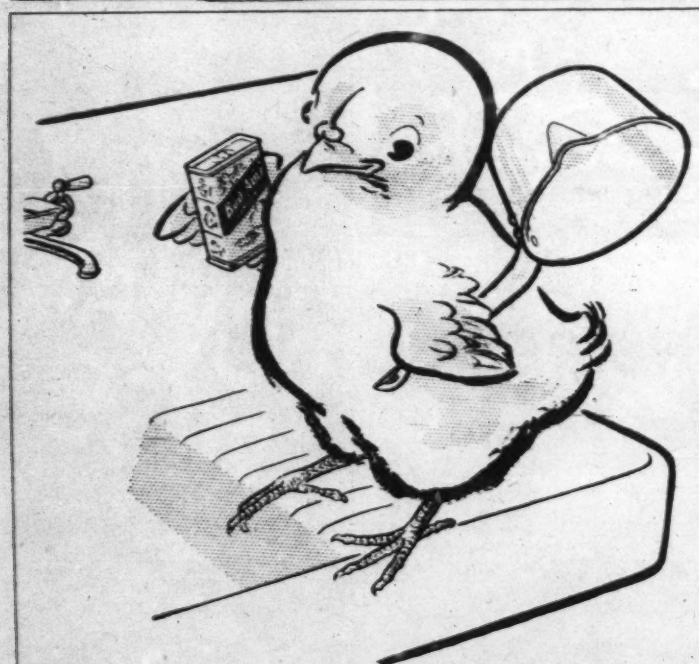
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Over the Editor's Desk

Armistice . .

THIS NUMBER of the Magazine Section is the largest yet published. From the customary 16 pages, we have increased to 20. Four pages have been added, and the result is a thicker magazine.

Greater volume of advertising has made this possible. Our readers will know how to show their appreciation to our advertisers.

This is our last number before Armistice Day. Seventeen years ago the guns ceased firing on the western front. But the economic warfare did not cease; in fact, it has continued almost unchecked. If an economic armistice had been signed, we probably would not be reading in today's Magazine Section about "Italy's Ethiopian Folly," for it is the continuation of economic warfare, among other factors, which has led Italy to undertake this new colonial adventure. There have been spasmodic efforts to bring about international agreements which would whittle down the tariff walls and other obstacles to commerce. As the Monitor's Financial Editor, Mr. Elliston, pointed out in last week's Magazine Section, Cordell Hull, Secretary of State of the United States, tried in the summer of 1933 to "convert the world to the common sense of acting in recognition of the integration of

the economic world. . . . But his own Government, no less than nationalism elsewhere, prevented the Hull method from realization."

Continuing economic warfare has at last brought a recurrence of armed conflict in which a European country is involved. The outbreak of war between Italy and Ethiopia last month marked the end of an armistice which had endured for 39 years. The truce signed after Adowa in 1896 was broken in October, 1935. Bombing from the air, a form of fighting unknown at the time of the first battle of Adowa, was the significant feature of the recapture of that city, an event which called forth the poem which appears on page 2 this week.

How agreeable it would be if Italy would forbear from shooting Ethiopians, even as the contributor of our second article this week, an Italian, has sworn the use of a rifle in the pursuit of African big game! Commander Gatti maintains that there is more sport in photographing pygmy elephants and okapis than in emptying the magazine of a Winchester at a lion or a wildebeest. His example is recommended to Il Duce. No one would mind how many thousand reels of motion pictures the Italian dictator might make in Ethiopia. And the profit from exhibiting them would probably be much greater than the tribute accruing even from a victorious campaign.

Now and then an armistice is signed in the field of industrial warfare. Not a few of them have been concluded in the United States through the mediation of America's first woman Cabinet officer, whom Marjorie Shuler has added to her distinguished list of persons interviewed. Frances E. Perkins stepped into the office of Secretary of Labor with a fund of information and experience to qualify her for the



DRYING THE SAILS
A Natural Picture Along the Water Front.

office—a situation not unique, but unfortunately pretty rare in the realm of political appointments. As we follow her activities throughout a typical day we begin to understand why she is where she is.

There was a time—not so many months ago—when it really looked as if the United States Government had declared an armistice with crime. That happily is all changed now. And not the least factor in bringing about this transformation has been the example of England's police system, described today by Major Maurice Tomlin. The warfare against crime is the only kind of warfare that people hope to see continued. The United States rejoices today that no armistice has been signed in this field. They hope to see the armies of the law the victors in every engagement.

Away back there on Nov. 11

1918, people danced and sang in almost every country. All the ups and downs of the intervening years have not entirely stopped them. In fact, a little dancing and singing served on more than one occasion to tide people over what was called "the depression." Dancing and singing there must always be, and now and then dancers and singers from widely separated countries dance and sing together. This they did in Nashville, Tennessee, and in London last summer. So doing, they provided us with the charming pictures on pages 6 and 7 and the accompanying article.

The British "raj" in India has been the basis for an armistice, extending over a century and a half, between many of the tribes and sects of India. New form has just been given to this armistice through the elaboration of an ingenious and complicated scheme of government, which students of constitutions everywhere are watching with the keenest interest. Here is a country of almost three times the population and half the area of the United States, which is known to the outside world chiefly as a romantic land of elephants, jewels and rajahs. In bringing to the motion-picture screen an authentic portrayal of life in that great subcontinent, Robert Flaherty, who made "Man

(Continued on Page 17)

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1 teaspoonful salt
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1/4 cup milk
2 cups canned salmon, tuna fish or crab-meat
1 teaspoonful mustard
1/4 teaspoonful paprika
Mix egg yolks, slightly beaten with salt, mustard and paprika; then add butter, milk and vinegar. Cook over boiling water, stirring constantly, until mixture thickens. Pour cold water in bowl and sprinkle gelatine on top of water. Add softened gelatine to hot mixture and stir until dissolved. Add salmon, separated into flakes. Turn into a mold that has been rinsed in cold water, chill and when firm, unmold on platter.

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Over the Editor's Desk

(Continued from Page 16)

of Aran," will be rendering a public service. Harold Hobson of the Monitor's London staff tells how Mr. Flaherty looks upon his big new task.

An armistice implies a calming and holding in abeyance of human passions. Never was this service to mankind so scientifically performed as by Jesus of Nazareth. The records of his life as preserved in the four Gospels are among the most precious of human possessions. To these have recently been added portions of a fifth Gospel, of which a distinctive feature is a miracle, unrelated in the other books, which seems to throw new light on the attitude of the first Christian toward the human needs which we would describe today as economic. A description of this newly discovered manuscript is given on page 9 by Dr. Albert F. Gilmore, author of the series of articles now appearing in the Monitor each day under the title, "The Bible: Beacon Light of the World."

Even that most fundamental of social groups, the family, is sometimes subject to dissension. But rarely in Japan. For there a more or less perpetual armistice prevails on the basis of blood relationship. This basis is now being assailed by new ideas—"dangerous thoughts," they are no doubt called—which are filtering into a feudal system from a modern world. Western peoples look on with sympathy at a social order in the melting pot. Unreasonable as Japan's family system may appear to them, they desire only to see its injustices removed in the way the Japanese consider best.

Mr. Rix's article on page 15 describes an armistice between industry and nature which is certainly unique.

We intended to have no article on the Armistice in this number. We find they are all about armistices. May every armistice be transformed into an enduring peace.

THE EDITOR

Contributors . .

DR. CONSTANT SOUTHWORTH is an economist now living in Washington. He has given special attention to questions of colonization, particularly their economic aspects. His study of France's experiences in building an overseas empire was published in 1931 under the title, "The French Colonial Venture." He has been, at various times, on the staffs of the Tariff Commission, the Department of Commerce, and the Brookings Institution, from which he received a Ph.D. degree. His most recent work has been with the National Recovery Administration.

KATHERINE HYMAS WILLIAMS is a poetess and writer who lives in Texas.

COMMANDER ATTILIO GATTI is the leader of the expedition bearing his name, which spent many months in the heart of Africa studying the life of rare animals.

MARJORIE SHULER is a member of the Monitor's New York news bureau and a frequent contributor to the Weekly Magazine Section.

MAJOR MAURICE TOMLIN is an authority on the British police system by reason of his long and distinguished connection with the force. He was Chief Constable and Assistant Commissioner of Metropolitan Police, London, from 1912 to 1933.

SARAH GERTRUDE KNOTT is the founder and National Director of the National Folk Festival, intended to bring together from all parts of the United States representatives of various folk arts, including dances, music, plays and crafts. The second National Folk Festival took place at Chattanooga, Tenn., last May. Miss Knott also attended the International Festival in London during the summer, and she has been present at many of the regional festivals throughout the United States. HENRY EDISON WILLIAMS is a member of the Monitor's Boston staff and a student of the American Indian and his folkways.

HAROLD HOBSON is film and dramatic critic for the Monitor in London. He wrote "The Theater Comes Back," for the Weekly Magazine Section of April 18, 1934.

ALBERT F. GILMORE is a member of the Board of Trustees of The Christian Science Publishing Society. A deep student of Bible literature and research, he is the author of "East and West of Jordan." Among other contributions to the Weekly Magazine

Section, he wrote "Archaeology Speaks for the Bible," which appeared April 18, 1934.

WILLIAM HENRY CHAMBERLIN is the Monitor's correspondent in Tokyo, where he took up residence early this year after having lived for more than 10 years in Moscow as Monitor correspondent there. In addition to his innumerable news dispatches from Russia and Japan, he has written several books about Russia, and has contributed articles to the Weekly Magazine Section about Russian affairs, but this is his first Magazine article from Japan.

CARLETON PORTER REX is a writer on nature subjects. He wrote about partridges in an article entitled, "A Little Talk of the Right Kind," which appeared in the Weekly Magazine Section of Oct. 24, 1934.



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If you knew what we know about RUST



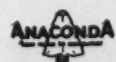
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Carolina a Century Ago

What were South Carolinians like 100 years ago? Charles Augustus Murray, an accomplished gentleman of the British court, visited Charleston in 1835, and in his reminiscences thus described the people he met there: "There is something warm, frank and courteous in the manner of a real Carolinian; he is not studiously, but naturally polite; and though his character

may not be remarkable for that industry and close attention to minutiae in business, which are so remarkable in the New England merchants, he is far from deficient in sagacity, courage or enterprise. Altogether, with due allowance for exceptions, I should say that the Carolinian character is more akin to that of England; the New England to that of lowland Scotch."

"Saw Jim Todd the other day, Mary, ... Poor fellow."

"What's he doing, Henry?"

"Nothing ... still nothing ... Nigh on to three years, he tells me. A master painter like him, on relief! He hasn't got a dime, Mary. Jim and me's not always up with the smart, new ways of doin' things, so, much of the work goes to younger painters."

"Well, dear, that needn't trouble us nowadays, does it?"

"No, Mary. We've all we need. Nice little home ... eighty acres of ground ... good orchard. Guess we'll clear over five hundred dollars this year ... We'd have been just like Jim Todd's folks, though, if it hadn't o' been for our Investors Syndicate contracts."

"You know, Mary, when times were good, and I had plenty o' work, I used to think of that old sayin'—'Save the surface and you save all'—remember? And I says to myself, 'Hank, that's good sense for you. Save to protect against storms, then, should stormy weather come it can do you no harm.'"



THIS IS ANOTHER STORY FROM LIFE†

Henry Tracy learned his lesson from paint. Each month, regularly, he saved "the surface" of his wages—the part he might have spent foolishly ... And when the storm broke—when even a young painter couldn't find work—he called upon his Living Protection Reserve, and an Investors Syndicate representative put a check for \$2,000 in Henry Tracy's work-scarred hands. He completed the purchase of a small farm in the middle west, and he still has a substantial cash reserve that he hasn't so far required. There isn't a financial cloud on the horizon. Whose Money will protect you should stormy weather break?

Fortunately, you can answer that question, today. You may not be able to answer it, "tomorrow." Let an Investors Syndicate representative explain to you a plan whereby a man can figure exactly how much he can depend upon, 180 months from today.

He will show you how \$10 a month, regularly set aside, will produce \$2,500—or how \$40 a month, regularly, will build a fund of \$10,000. In the meantime, write Investors Syndicate, Dept. CS511, Minneapolis, Minn., for your copy of "A Well-Balanced Program." It contains specific examples of similar funds. Do well by yourself today—you'll be well done by ... "tomorrow."

†An actual experience related by client. For obvious reasons, both names and character identities are changed.

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Cotton farmers of the Old South are adopting a new system—the one-variety community. Instead of planting "gin-run" mongrel seed, farmers in many localities are agreeing to plant one good variety, and no others. The result is a longer, more even staple, and a market price enough better to mean the difference between profit and loss on a crop.

The mixing of seed shortly after the Civil War, when custom gins replaced the private plantation gins, began the gradual deterioration of seed stocks. The planting of better varieties by a few farmers was nullified by mixing the seed at gins and cross-pollination in the field. No cotton is worth much more than its shortest staple.

The one-variety plan has been advocated by the United States Department of Agriculture for the last 25 years.

...Hunting With a Camera

(Continued from Page 3)

a way of exit or to detect a movement which would decide his course of action.

The only being to break that trance-like immobility was myself in changing the films and focusing the camera, although I tried to make every movement as smoothly and silently as possible. And it was upon me that the animal finally concentrated his attention.

His big blue eyes took that glassy, sinister expression which the natives fear so intensely and which displays such implacable determination. His teeth ground with irritation and he laid back his ears, accentuating the strange outline of his head.

Then he lunged forward, giving me just the time to jump quickly aside as I was clicking my fifteenth photograph.

As for my men, their courage had already been strained too far. In a moment they were all shinning up the nearest trees. The okapi found no one before him and, in two strides of his giraffine gallop, disappeared into the mass of mandulu, which closed over him instantaneously.

But the photographs remained, the only photographs so far as I know that have ever been taken of an adult okapi in all the majesty of his almost boundless kingdom, the evergreen equatorial rain forest.

New News Center

Fleet Street, London, is to have a new landmark, and world news is to have a new sorting center. Reuter's, great British news agency, will erect a new building on a site where booksellers plied their trade and issued spasmodic news sheets from their tumble-down shops in the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries. Among the buildings to be demolished is an inn built on the site of a house owned by Samuel Pepys, seventeenth-century diarist.

The new premises will be occupied by Reuter's and the Press Association, as well as by numerous Empire and foreign news organizations allied to Reuter's.



LOOKING FOR THE ELUSIVE OKAPI
A Pygmy Has Climbed a Mahogany Tree to Look Over the Countryside.

Eskimos Becoming Modern

THE ESKIMOS of the Arctic are becoming so modern that they are burning oil in their houses, it is reported from Point Barrow, Alaska. Frozen oil is very prominently exposed in this vicinity, and the Eskimos are getting this and burning it for fuel.

Down through the ages the

Eskimos have lived in their igloos and used seal oil for heating purposes, which kept their places very warm—about 70 degrees. With the coming of the white man, frame houses became the style, but the seal oil did not contain heat sufficient to make them comfortable. Within the last few years the Eskimos have discovered that the crude oil exposed around them has strength enough to give them the desired warmth. Consequently they are using it.

Point Barrow is in the United States Naval Oil Reserve, and there are here and there lakes of exposed oil on the surface.



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THE ABERGLASLYN PASS, IN SNOWDONIA © The Times

Wales' Valley of Song

WELSH DREAMS of a national park in lovely Snowdonia are becoming a reality. The most important step in realizing the project has been taken by the British National Trust. An anonymous donor has made possible the purchase by the trust of part of Aberglaslyn—a gorge of great beauty made famous by generations of painters. Other areas had already been offered for preservation by private owners on condition the trust co-operated.

Meanwhile, the Caernarvonshire County Council has been planning a park over a wide area around the Snowdon mountain range. Further offers of land in the district for protection are anticipated.

The heart of the Welsh people lies in Snowdonia. Beneath the sharp peaks Celtic tradition remains unchanged. It is the home of Welsh heroes of the past, while at Criccieth stands the little cottage birthplace of one of the most famous modern Welshmen—David Lloyd George. At Criccieth "L. G." shared an egg with his wife in early poverty, and to Criccieth he now returns with his family whenever he can drag himself away from political duties.

The gray little village of Beddgelert is cherished as the home of that grave and faithful greyhound, Gelert, who won a place in history by saving the son of the great chieftain, Llewellyn, from a wolf. Across the Tremadoc estuary looms Harlech Castle, finely preserved relic of the Welsh stand against the invading English. The Men of Harlech have become known the world over from the song about their daring deeds.

Song flows freely in the valley villages. Elsdeddodau—those unique festivals of music and poetry—are held often in the summer. The native language is heard here more than in other parts of Wales. In fact, there are still farms where English is not understood.

There is rich greenness about the landscape and on the moun-

tain sides roam the shepherds with those little black and white sheep dogs which carry off so many awards in international trials. A rich variety of mountain flowers and plants are found.

Here, then, is an ideal place for a national park. Much of the credit for the progress already

attained is due to a well-known Welsh architect, Mr. Clough Williams-Ellis. He has been a driving force behind the plan and set an example by offering 300 acres near Nant Gwynant, with covenants to preserve the rest of Hafod Lwyfog Farm. And now, with the trust's purchase of part of Aberglaslyn from the Snowdon Mountain Railway, some 400 acres are to be preserved for all time.

Stray Boy Found

Returning strays to the fold is a common experience to Yellowstone Park rangers, who have reunited young bear cubs, elk calves, deer fawns and a host of other wild animal youngsters with their mothers. So it was not entirely surprising to them to be called on last summer to send a wandering boy back home.

Sixteen-year-old Alexander Brooks of Camden, N. J., had taken "French leave" from his mother's home. His previously expressed wish to see Yellowstone prompted his mother to write to park authorities. When he arrived, he was detained and he became a more or less formal guest of park authorities until his mother arrived.

Exit: Spain's Windmills

THE WINDMILLS of La Mancha, Spain, which proved too sturdy for Don Quixote's lance, are falling at last one by one. Only three are left, in the village of Criptana, and these have but few days left to them.

Passing through the village of white cottages, one comes upon these three huge structures, their sails turning slowly and unceasingly, as if trying to ward off any unfriendly approach, and a view from immediately beneath shows that they have all that dignity and grace which is required of them as the last of their race.

The millers are regretful. They say that in the last years the windmills have been disappearing, and the tradition, carried on for so many centuries in the families, must now disappear.

In the village lives "El Carretero," the last builder of windmills, whose fame extends all over southern Spain. He, too, is regretful and without hope. The mills are out of date. No one, it appears, will ever want another built. Today the only people interested are tourists and painters, and no one builds windmills for them.

Inside, the buildings consist of three floors. The first two are spotlessly clean living apartments, and above is the mill itself. Here are the two heavy millstones, rotated with levers of timber by the force of the great sails outside. The round turret roof turns with the sails to catch the direction of the wind, and the whole simple machine works year in year out without a hitch or overhaul. But this, as the miller explains with a sigh, is all out of date.

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Salt and pepper to taste
½ teaspoon Rumford
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